

ARMY



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ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS...\$4.00
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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Under difficulties, General MacArthur is continuing the schools for the higher education of the Army. This assures graduates equipped to perform the multifarious duties which are the lot of the Service.

Another and gratifying consequence of the MacArthur policy will be that many officers under extra expense in connection with CCC service will be relieved from that expense. I hope the Emergency Conservation Administration or Congress will reimburse them at least to the extent they are out of pocket. Such action would be only fair.

Of course, you have noticed that the cost of living is going up. Higher prices are the goal of the Agricultural and Industrial Administrations. Again I urge the President to have an immediate study made of the cost of living. The index which would be established will justify the abolition of the 15% pay cut.

Only occasionally do the proofreaders of our printing plant make a "bust" and when they do I suffer. I sought last week to pay a deserved compliment to Colonel Williams and Major Molter, President and Secretary of the Reserve Association. They did a fine job in getting an extra million for reserve training, and especially in insisting that the money come out of the Treasury and not out of the total allotted to the Regular Establishment. The proofreader did not permit me to be understood. So I repeat again, congratulations. Colonel Williams and Major Molter.

Philadelphia is demanding modernization of its Navy Yard and construction of one 6 inch cruiser and two destroyers. I wanted, what becomes of the plan for centralized bases. So long as local interests play their part in government, so long will the existing method of unnecessary expenditures continue, and the Navy budget must remain high.

Japan's naval air attack upon Tokyo disclose the value of the air defense of the city and the extent of observance by the people of the protective methods devised by the authorities. They are thorough, those Japanese. We should provide similar protection for and engage in a like manoeuvre at San Francisco.

Senator Trammell has been spanked by President Roosevelt for suggesting collusion by shipbuilding firms in their proposals for cruisers and destroyers. He will not like it, of course, and as chairman of the Senate Naval Committee he is in a position to retaliate. As the Senator is a strong friend of the Navy, I hope he will do nothing which will affect the development of the Fleet.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL TO PROVIDE AWARDS FOR SUPERIOR CCC COMMANDS

The following exchange of correspondence between the Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Chief of Staff of the Army is published for the information of the service.

July 21, 1933.

General Douglas MacArthur
Chief of Staff, United States Army
War Department
Washington, D. C.
MY DEAR GENERAL:

Confirming our conversation, we have the honor to request your consideration of the proposal of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to offer prizes of gold medals and silver and bronze buttons for the best conducted camps of the CCC. We have a dual reason for making this proposal. This first is to provide a means of recognition for the officers and men of the United States Army, Navy and Reserves who so conduct the camps under their command as to merit special approval, and, second, to emphasize to the country the fine character of the work which officers and men of the United States Army are doing in this as in other fields.

We propose to offer a gold medal for award to the camp commander in each corps area for the greatest excellence in camp command, and a silver button to each subordinate officer, and buttons of bronze to each enlisted and enrolled member of the selected camps.

We respectfully request that rules and regulations governing these awards be formulated by you and issued by you for general guidance, and that they be based upon conditions which will assure equality of comparison.

As part of the award we take the liberty of expressing the hope that you will order to Washington the camp commanders selected for the recognition, and officially confer upon them the gold medals. We may add that the medals which will be fourteen carat gold, will be in accordance with the inclosed sketch prepared by one of the foremost designers of the country. The face of the medal will show, as you will note, an oak tree with stars above and oak leaves beneath. The reverse of the medal will carry the following:

"Presented by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to.....
For Superior Camp Command."

The ribbon of the medal will be green and brown which are the forest colors and the gold clasp will be a replica of an American eagle.

With our sincere congratulations to you and to the Army for the magnificent way in which the camps have been recruited, organized, and conducted up to date, and trusting that our offer will stimulate to even greater accomplishment, we are,

Very respectfully,
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
by JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, Publisher.

July 28, 1933.

Colonel John Callan O'Laughlin,
The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
1701 Connecticut Avenue N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLONEL O'LAUGHLIN:

I am in full agreement with the thought, expressed in your letter of July 26th, that appropriate recognition of outstanding records for disciplinary and administrative excellence among units of the Civilian Conservation Corps would have most beneficial effects. The added incentive thus provided would certainly be reflected in a heightened morale and in standards of conduct even higher than those already obtaining in the camps.

With this end in view I am happy to give my approval to your proposal that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL provide suitable decorations of a distinctive character for the officers, enlisted men and enrolled members of the particular unit of the Civilian Conservation Corps in each Corps Area that registers the best accomplishment in these fields. Complying with your further suggestion the War Department will issue the necessary regulations to govern awards and to insure equality of opportunity in competing for them.

In accepting your generous offer permit me to express my appreciation of the cooperative attitude that has always characterized your contacts with the War Department. Your deep and continuing interest in everything touching upon our country's welfare is evidenced again in this praiseworthy effort to stimulate the morale and enthusiasm of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

With cordial personal regards,

Sincerely,
(Signed) DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
General, Chief of Staff,
Acting Secretary of War.

Procurement Combine May Omit War Items

Assurance that there is no disposition whatsoever to interfere with the armed services in their procurement of items of a military and naval nature in connection with National Defense was given the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week by those who are charged with effecting the consolidation of Federal procurements under the executive order of June 10, 1933.

Details of the manner in which the consolidation will be effected are being worked out in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Roberts. Mr. Roberts is now diligently engaged in connection with the Public Works Program which, it is explained, is the reason the consolidation was postponed this week by executive order until Dec. 31, 1933.

Mr. H. R. Shepherd, assistant to Mr. Roberts, who has been handling the procurement consolidation plans told the JOURNAL yesterday that it is the objective of all those working on the project to make the new organization a "service organization" to help all agencies to carry out their constitutional functions and not to hinder them in any way.

"I feel certain," Mr. Shepherd said, "and I am confident the others here feel the same, that procurement in connection with munitions and battleships—in fact all procurement of a purely military or naval nature affecting National Defense and preparedness—will be accepted from the central organization and will be left to the departments concerned. We will not attempt to control any such procurements. We do plan to include War and Navy procurements of such items as stationery, office supplies, furniture and so forth, where efficiency and economy can be served through centralized purchasing."

"We do, however, plan to sponsor further coordination in the purchase of some items such as airplanes where purchases are made by the Army, Navy and Coast Guard. It may be possible to secure lower prices in some instances by such coordination. However, nothing will be done which will hamper these services in procuring just what they want."

Questioned regarding what action would be taken to include service storage facilities in the general consolidation, Mr. Shepherd revealed that it is planned to appoint five technical advisers, one of whom would be a War Department representative, one a Navy Department representative, and three from the other departments in general, to consider all government storage establishments.

"What these technical advisers will do, of course, we cannot forecast," it was explained, "but the inclusion of service representatives will assure that they will be in a position to see all that is going on and to present their problems and needs. The whole set-up will be a means to an end and not an end in itself and with that viewpoint we will work to help every service and cripple

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Newspaper Editors Comment on Matters of Service Interest

Matters of vital concern to National Defense and its personnel have been the subject of comment in recent issues of the national press.

In the *Lutheran Witness*, organ of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church, appears the following on the subject of disarmament:

"We have frequently spoken of this subject, but the clamor of the pacifists still continues. It is necessary therefore that we speak of it again.

"First of all, we admit that it is shameful and disgraceful that civilized human beings must fly at each other's throat, starve babies, kill young men by the thousands, and make of other thousands cripples and inmates of insane asylums. But a mere clamor for disarmament will not change this condition of affairs. Is it not appalling that people are still practicing kidnaping, murdering their neighbors' children, and holding others for ransom? But will all of our clamoring for doing away with this condition of affairs change matters? Will the oft-repeated statement 'We ought to be good' make anybody good? Will the insistence that we ought to keep well do away with sickness, hospitals, physicians, and medicine? Just so little will this clamoring for disarmament do away with war.

"Again, the Bible tells us that government is from God and that God has given the duty to government to defend the innocent against the guilty with the sword, that means to say, with weapons of war that maim and kill and destroy. We have heard no one demand that the police force in our large cities should be disarmed. And we have had no one explain to us that, while we must be protected against our fellow-American citizens, we need no protection against foreign nations, pagans, and the fanaticism of Asiatic hordes.

"Here is another instance of people's neglecting to heed God's Word and thereby losing even their common sense.

"But may we not at least favor reducing armaments? The reduction or increase of armaments is a matter not for the Church, but for the government to settle. It is Satan, transformed into an angel of light (2 Cor. 11, 14), who is misleading preachers and church editors to meddle with the work of the government, while they neglect their own duty of preaching the Word of God. The government may make mistakes, but that is not so serious a wrong as the churches' and preachers' neglecting their all-important work of proclaiming the message which God has commanded them to teach and to preach."

Under the heading, "Japan Arms to the Teeth," the *Washington Star* editorializes on the news of the greatly expanded Japanese budget for naval construction.

"Before indulging in hasty judgment of Japan's motives and purposes, it is the duty of other peoples to look at them through her spectacles. As to naval expansion, the Tokyo government now proposes to do no more than that which the United States is just proceeding to do, namely, to build up the fleet to the full limit permitted by the treaty of London. Indeed, Japan's primary reason for planning to spend the record sum of \$190,400,000 on her navy during the next fiscal year, or thirty per cent more than the previous highest naval appropriations, is said to be the present naval budget of this country.

"Japan, for better or for worse, having committed herself to extensive political and military engagements in Manchuria and elsewhere on the Asiatic mainland, feels obligated to caparison herself in corresponding military might. She looks upon herself as politically and diplomatically isolated by the attitude of the League of Nations in the Manchurian affair and considers it the part of fundamental self-preservation to be prepared single-handed for any military eventualities that can ensue from the situation which Geneva created."

Army Public Works

It is understood that the Public Works Board is reconsidering Army construction projects submitted by the War Department that there is a strong likelihood that it may allocate approximately \$30,000,000 of its funds to that purpose next week.

The program of \$67,000,000 worth of Army housing now before the board covers posts which it is definitely known will remain permanent under the National Defense policy.

Thus far the Army has been allotted only \$12,000,000 for work under the Public Works Administration. The \$6,000,000 for ammunition will enable the redistribution of the ordnance money available out of the limited withdrawals under the regular appropriations and will thus afford some measure of relief to the situation at the arsenals. There is also a possibility that the Navy may give the Army arsenals some contracts in connection with its ship building program and thus give further aid.

The other \$6,000,000 is for seacoast defenses. Panama will benefit by \$4,000,000 and Hawaii by \$2,000,000. This will enable the completion of the projects laid down by the General Staff for those stations.

Many believe that the chances of the Army getting its needs fully met, particularly in the mechanization and motorization programs, are improving each day and that allotments of public works money for those purposes may be expected in the Fall.

CCC's in the Winter

Adding strength to the belief that the Civilian Conservation Corps will carry on through the winter, it was learned yesterday that Mr. Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work, has asked the War Department for a detailed report of what steps it would recommend be taken in event the CCC

phase of National relief is continued until next spring.

The report, it is understood, has been prepared through the collaboration of all War Department agencies concerned and is ready for transmittal.

It is probable that all the work camps in the north and in cold mountain regions will be abandoned and the boys moved to other work in the South (possibly flood control in the Mississippi valley).

Even so, there will be many knotty problems in connection with housing the men and clothing them during the cold winter.

Pilgrimage of Mothers and Widows

The pilgrimage of mothers and widows to the cemeteries of Europe, authorized by the Act of Congress of March 2, 1929, as amended May 15, 1930, terminates with the return to the United States on Aug. 24, 1933, of the mothers and widows who sailed on the President Roosevelt, July 26. 689 women have sailed during the current year, making a total of 6,674 who have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them to visit the cemeteries of Europe in honor of their sons or husbands who lost their lives at sea or in Europe during the World War period and whose remains have not been returned to the United States. A total of 9,812 mothers and widows declined the privilege.

Under the law all necessary expenses of the pilgrimage are borne by the Government and while on the journey the pilgrims are considered as guests of the Government. Every effort is made that each mother and widow be afforded a satisfactory and pleasant journey.

Those mothers and widows who signified their desire to make a pilgrimage in 1933 were forwarded formal invitations, setting forth the name of the vessel upon which reservation had been made and the date of sailing. Upon re-

ceipt of acceptance of the invitation, a letter of detailed information was forwarded. About a month before the date of sailing, each pilgrim was forwarded an identification badge to wear while on the journey, which insured her special care and attention throughout the pilgrimage. Arrangements were made with the railroad companies that their personnel render special attention to the wearers of this badge. An itinerary showing the time and train on which she should leave her home city was forwarded, and a check to cover cost of meals and incidental expenses enroute to New York. Railroad and Pullman tickets were delivered by her local railroad agent. Arriving in New York she was met at the railroad station by an officer of the U. S. Army who escorted her to the hotel at which reservation had been made for her. Shortly after arrival, she was visited in her room by a nurse to ascertain her physical condition. A medical officer was called if necessary. From the time of the mothers and widows arrival in New York until their return thereto, they are under the guidance of officers of the Army and under the care of nurses and physicians. A parlor in the hotel was reserved for the use of the pilgrims and the members of

(Please turn to back page)

In Champaign, Ill., the *News-Gazette* urges "Let's Have an Army," pointing out that:

"The United States Army has need for young men. Congress, through the National Defense Act, has already established a peace-time strength of 280,000 men, but through small appropriations this number has never been attained. Portugal, Greece and Switzerland, small as they are, maintain armies larger than our own.

"To bring up the Army to an approximation of its authorized strength, at once, would relieve this great unemployment to the extent of such increase.

"Increasing the army will serve a two-fold purpose: Relieve unemployment and afford opportunity for our regular, National Guard and reserve officers to obtain training with troops. The new personnel could be organized into provisional training divisions and corps, thus furnishing experience with the large units that our officers will be required to have in an emergency. Fifteen years have gone by since we have had a complete divisional organization. Practically all of our regular officers, who commanded large units in the World War, have left the service. Not any of the younger regulars have had an opportunity to serve with large bodies of troops. Sixty-five percent of the reserves and National Guard officers have come into the service since the World War."

The *Washington Herald* praises the Navy building program, saying:

"History was made at Washington on Wednesday when the Navy Department received bids for immediate construction of twenty-one new fighting ships—a part of the navy-building program calling for thirty-two vessels to be added to the fleet, at a total expenditure of \$238,000,000.

"In giving this important work priority in the Federal public works program the Government takes a wise and patriotic course.

"The economic benefits of immediate naval construction are both numerous and extensive.

"Some eighteen thousand skilled men will be recalled from unemployment and kept on payrolls for two years and a half.

"But naval construction work is something more than an economic measure. It vitally concerns the national defense.

"Recent world events have demonstrated vividly the folly and the futility of risking the national safety for the sake of setting an example in unarmed pacifism which no other Power is willing to imitate."

The Navy Program also was the subject of comment by the editors of the *Washington Times*:

"It begins to look as if the United States eventually will have a real Navy instead of an apology for one.

"The Roosevelt building program of more than thirty new ships of assorted sizes was made public a few weeks ago.

"Now Secretary Swanson, who presumably has consulted his chief, announces a plan for making the fleet 'second to none in the world.'

"There are grounds for believing that the present Administration actually appreciates the need for an adequate Navy and will take steps to get one instead of making mere gestures.

"The country appreciates the need, anyway.

"A strong Navy will give the United States insurance against troubles abroad. We have not been paying our premiums on that insurance. We have let our policy lapse.

"A nation can't do that safely any more than an individual."

Henry W. Holt, FA. No. 5822, Page 181. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—John M. Bethel, Cav.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Forrest A. Hornisher, Inf., No. 8522, Page 190. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—Raymond E. Bell, Inf.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Aug. 4, 1933

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. Sinclair Gannon, Capt. H. M. Bemis, Comdr. T. N. Linsley, Lt. Comdr. J. L. Reynolds, Lt. D. E. Day, Jr.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. A. W. Dunbar, Capt. J. G. Ziegler, Comdr. John Harper, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. C. V. Green, Jr.

Dental Corps

Comdr. A. G. Lyle, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. J. J. Cheatham, Capt. J. H. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerland, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. A. P. Randolph, Lt. (jg) C. T. Abbott.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. H. G. Gillmor, Capt. J. O. Gawne, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus, Capt. E. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. W. B. Short.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Aug. 4, 1933

Will make number in grade indicated next vacancy.

Colonel

R. B. Farquharson C. R. Sandersen

Lieutenant Colonel

H. C. Judson P. A. Capros

Major

A. B. Hale A. H. Turner

Captain

C. H. Yost J. D. O'Leary

First Lieutenant

L. S. Jack H. R. Paige

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since July 28, 1933.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Henry T. Bull, GSC. (Cav.), No. 24, Jan. 1933, A. L. & Dir. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Girard L. McEntee, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Elbe A. Lathrop, Inf., No. 610, Page 162. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Raymond C. Baird, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—John Schocklin, QMC, No. 2357, Page 168. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—C. Lloyd Middleton, QMC.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Rear Adm. Richard H. Leigh, USN, who has been ordered to duty as chairman of the General Board, Navy Department.

Col. T. Bentley Mott, USA-Ret., whose "Biography of Myron T. Herrick" has been awarded the 1933 Davaine prize by the French Academy.

Lt. Comdr. Moses B. Byington, USN, who commanded the USS Trever last week when it rescued 129 persons at sea.

The Pistol—Valuable

But Misunderstood

By LT. J. L. HITCHINGS, AC

Coach and High Gun, Chanutte Field Pistol Club Team, Novice Champions of U. S., 1931; Coach, Nichols Field Pistol Club Team, Champions of Philippines, 1932; Pistol Champion of Philippines, 1932; Revolver Champion of Philippines, 1932.

OF our two basic small arms, the pistol is the better training weapon for several reasons. First of all, it is the more instructive weapon, involving, as it does, all the essential principles of rifle shooting and a number of others besides. That is, any good pistol shot can shoot a rifle well with very little training; a rifle expert, however, has merely broken the ice with the pistol. Second, it is the more sportsmanlike weapon for competition, since good scores with it depend not on a steady wind, exceptional eyes or exceptional ammunition, but almost entirely on technique. Third, it is the more accessible, being easy to carry and requiring only a short, handy range for practice.

As a practical military weapon, it is indispensable. Always the sidearm of the officer, the cavalryman and the artilleryman, it is now equally the sidearm of the Infantry machine gunner and of the increasing number of technicians of all branches who cannot carry rifles. Former Assistant Secretary of War Crowell states that our present service pistol was one of the outstanding successes of the World War.

Unfortunately, the pistol is as misunderstood as it is valuable. Because of the ease with which it can be swung or dropped into firing position, its effectiveness as a quick draw weapon was early realized. This conception is so firmly fixed in the minds of the public that it is difficult to convince them that any short-barrelled hand gun can be capable of any accuracy. They are not familiar with the startling ballistics of modern cartridges, even when fired in short barreled guns. And they forget that with an extended arm, a pistol shooter has an effective sighting base of about a yard. I have on several occasions seen a good shot with a target pistol, firing offhand, beat mediocre riflemen firing on the same target at 100 and 200 yards. Even moving targets such as the running deer target at Perry are far from impossible to the trained pistol shot.

An equally misconceived notion is the idea that the pistol is merely a miniature rifle and can be fired by the same

rules. The slogans so dear to the heart of the rifleman are usually true but unimportant in pistol shooting; sometimes they are actually misleading.

Our early methods of dismounted pistol training in the Army, even after the Civil War, seem somewhat antiquated in the light of our modern technique. For example, I find in my Gould the following extract from "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army" which were apparently still in effect in 1888:

"837. Separate commands for aiming and firing will not be given, but the fire delivered to the front at the single command,

FIRE,

when the soldier, looking with both eyes intently at the mark and *not even glancing at the sights or the pistol*, will lower the pistol smartly to the front, in the direction of the object, and fire without pause or any effort to align the sight upon the mark."

The italics are mine. Shades of William Tell! I have seen five revolver shots put in an eight inch circle at fifty yards within ten seconds, but the method used was somewhat different.

At this time Chevalier Ira Paine's series of slow-fire hundred-shot records had risen from 791 to 914 x 1000, and target shooting with the pistol was just coming to its own. The Army, realizing that competitive slow fire was the first step in pistol marksmanship, became an enthusiastic supporter of this new sport, and has fostered it ever since.

We had little trouble in training soldiers to use the .38 revolver of the last generation; but the present .45 caliber automatic proved a horse of a different color. We soon found it far less accurate than a revolver for target work, though for speed in action it was a young machine gun, and of course it had much better stopping power. Its recoil created a tendency to flinch, and our entire system of training with this weapon has been based on methods designed to prevent flinching. During the last decade, the Army has spread its pistol regulations so effectively through the National Rifle Association to the shooting public that a large number of our citizens would have a good start in the use of the service pistol in case of war.

Recently, a feeling developed among Army officers that we were not going into the technique of the handgun as deeply as we should. Professors of the art of pistol shooting, we had studied only the course we expected to teach in the next war. We felt that we ought to try for a master's degree. So we joined that fraternity of the old masters, the United States Revolver Association. There, under the guidance of the coaches who train our international pistol teams, we learned many things. Chief of these was the following paradoxical principle: THE FIRST STEP IN LEARNING TO SHOOT ANY HANDGUN, SLOW OR

RAPID FIRE, REALLY WELL IS TO MASTER SLOW FIRE WITH THE .22 SINGLE SHOT PISTOL.

This method, we found, cures flinching at the start, since it teaches the shooter to look forward to the explosion with pleasure instead of fear, and a shooter so taught never develops this fatal habit with the big bores. The single shot action slows the shooter down and teaches him to analyze his work. Also, it gives him the full benefit of the most accurate handguns; were he to attempt to learn slow fire with an automatic or revolver, he would become much discouraged when he came into competition with the single shots of other clubs. By firing at standard distances in the Standard American target, the shooter can compare his scores with those made by our best shots since the days of Paine and the Bennetts.

To my mind, the trend of modern pistol training is more and more to the organizing of pistol clubs specializing in highly accurate slow fire with small bore single-shot target pistols. I have organized two such clubs, and applying the principles taught me by my instructors, I coached both club teams. Neither team was ever defeated in a match, and both won national championships.

I cannot too strongly urge all citizens seriously interested in pistol shooting to join us in the small-bore target pistol movement.

Army and Navy Journal Awards

The offer of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to provide recognition for the personnel of the best conducted camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps has met with acceptance and whole-hearted endorsement of the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Douglas MacArthur, and the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, Mr. Robert Fechner.

General MacArthur, whose letter of acceptance is printed on the first page of this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has ordered a study in the General Staff looking toward the issuance of official regulations governing the awards and assuring equality of opportunity in competing for them. These regulations will be printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as soon as they are completed and approved by the Chief of Staff.

The Chief of Staff is deeply gratified with the accomplishments of the personnel of the Regular Army and of the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Reserve officers who have been associated with them, in the mobilization, conditioning and distribution of the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps and of the conduct of their work camps.

"The officers and men may well be proud of their work," the General said this week. "Their task was one which called for the utmost zeal and intelligence as well as a test of their training. Few outside of the service men themselves and the CCC members who witnessed the energy and skill devoted to making them comfortable, contented and healthful, realize the enormity of the problem. The reception, physical examination, enrollment, conditioning, feeding, clothing, equipping, paying, disciplining, hospitalizing, and organizing into units of the approximately 250,000 members of the CCC and the later selection, establishment and administration of the 1,400 work camps constituted a mission that demanded the utmost in training, efficiency and zeal. Not only that it meant personal sacrifices on the part of the officers and men and their wives and families.

"That the foremost among them is to be honored through the generosity and thoughtfulness of their ever present friend—THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—will be most welcome among the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the service."

Panama Schools

Service personnel stationed in Panama or due to go there will be interested in the allotment of \$675,000 from the public works funds for beginning work on a

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case: (Case No. 7)

Widow of a retired brigadier general who entered the service as a cadet in 1878. She shared with him the rigors and hardships of years of service in peace and wars, prior to his retirement after 46 years service. Her pension is cut from \$30 to \$15 a month.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women.

school building and two docks in the Panama Canal Zone, which has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, as Federal Public Works Administrator.

Of the total allotment \$300,000 is to begin construction of an extensive high school and junior college building at Balboa, \$350,000 to begin construction of Dock No. 15 at Cristobal and \$25,000 to begin construction of Dock No. 14 at the same place.

The three Canal Zone projects were approved by the President and the Special Board of Public Works. Other Panama projects are still under consideration. Work on the school project will begin in the fall. Work on the docks will start at once. Both docks are to be completed in three years. The largest dock will be 800 feet long and 40 feet wide.

The new Balboa High School and Junior College is designed to accommodate 1,000 junior and senior high school students and 200 junior college students. Elementary classes now held in four widely scattered, temporary frame buildings will be moved to the present concrete structure when the new school is built.



What has
WILLIAMS to do
with your day anyhow?
A LOT!

●Brush on that mild Williams Shaving Cream—as white as snow, and as pure. And as quick as a wink, it whips up into a thick lather that keeps your beard soft through the last razor stroke. No nettly feeling 'round your chin as your blade skims along. No hot spots then—and no parchy after-feel. Your skin is clear. Here's a shave that is a shave! And thousands of face-happy men in Uncle Sam's service know that there's nothing "just as good" as Williams.

WILLIAMS
SHAVING CREAM

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A.
MONTREAL, CAN.

Small Bore Team Captains

When you come to fire that Record Score in your small-bore match insist on having Remington Kleanbore .22 cartridges. Kleanbore's superior accuracy and dependability will give your shooters an edge on those whose Team Captains choose their ammunition less wisely.

ALWAYS SHOOT

Remington
KLEANBORE
AMMUNITION



Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Public Works Board Allots \$6,000,000 for Army sea coast defenses in Panama and Hawaii; "The Medical Supply Problem in the United States Army", by Maj. Gen. Robert U. Patterson, the Surgeon General of the Army; Finance Department's Work in the Civilian Conservation Corps; Awards in Coast Guard Engineering Competition; Number of Reservists to be Trained in Each Corps Area; Names of Reserve Officers Attending Special Meeting in Washington; Army Retains National Cemeteries; Delay in Effecting Procurement and Disbursing Consolidations Forecast; Navy decides to Maintain Its Stand on Flight Pay?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



General King Retires

Maj. Gen. Campbell King, commandant of the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., for four years, officially retired from active duty in the U. S. Army on July 31, 1933, after more than thirty-six years' service in every grade in the military ranks, from private to major general of the line. General King left Ft. Benning June 1, in compliance with a War Department order which, at his own request, ordered him to his home and place of birth in Flat Rock, N. C., to await retirement.

His command of the Infantry School, which was his last assignment, was also a high honor. He commanded the School for a longer period than any other officer. General King assumed command of Ft. Benning on May 4, 1929, succeeding General Edward Collins, ordered to the Philippines, and the period until he left for his home, has seen the world's largest school of arms grow and expand into one of the greatest military educational institutions in the world. He added much to the efficiency of the School, and high officials of the War Department have many times had occasion to commend him for the manner in which his leadership has been accomplished.

General King entered the army as a private in the 5th Cavalry in 1897, being promoted to corporal before he was commissioned a second lieutenant in July, 1898, and assigned to the 1st Infantry. In 1899 he was ordered to Cuba, and from there went with the 1st to the Philippine Islands where he participated in numerous engagements on the island of Samar.

In June, 1917, he sailed for France, where he served with the 1st Division (regular army) until September, 1918, as assistant division adjutant, as division operations officer, and after November, 1917, as division chief of staff. In addition he participated in the Montdidier defensive, including the capture of Cantigny, the Aisne-Marne offensive south of Soissons, and the St. Mihiel Offensive. In September, 1918, he was detailed as chief of staff of the 7th Army Corps.

Appointed a temporary brigadier general in October, 1918, he was assigned to the Third Army Corps as chief of staff, and served as such throughout the Meuse-Argonne offensive, on the march to the Rhine after the Armistice, and with the Army of Occupation in Luxembourg and Germany.

In the summer of 1924 he was appointed brigadier general and sent to the Philippine Islands to assume command of the coast defenses of Manila and Subig Bays. In 1924 he returned to Washington.

For his services in the World War General King was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, and in addition holds several foreign decorations, among which are the Officer of the Legion of Honor, and the Croix de Guerre with Palm and Silver Star (France); and Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy.



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Parks and Cemeteries Transfer

An executive order of President Roosevelt was promulgated by the State Department this week specifically naming the parks and cemeteries to be transferred from the War Department to the Interior Department and postponing "until further order" the transfer of the Bulk of National Cemeteries to the Interior Department, which was decreed under the original order of June 10, 1933.

It is generally understood that this means, as forecast in these columns last week, the retention by the War Department of the majority of National Cemeteries where its own dead are buried.

The new order also postpones "until further order" the execution of that section of the original order which would have transferred the national cemeteries abroad to the State Department.

The text of the new executive order follows:

"Executive Order—Organization of Executive Agencies.

"Whereas executive order No. 6166 dated June 10, 1933, issued pursuant to the authority of Section 16 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (Public No. 428—47 Stat. 1517) provides in Section 2 as follows:

"All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries are consolidated in an office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in the Department of the Interior, at the head of which shall be a Director of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations; except that where deemed desirable there may be excluded from this provision any public building or reservation which is chiefly employed as a facility in the work of a particular agency. This transfer and consolidation of functions shall include, among others, those of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the National Cemeteries and Parks of the War Department which are located within the continental limits of the United States. National cemeteries located in foreign countries shall be transferred to the Department of State, and those located in insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the War Department shall be administered by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department."

and;

"Whereas to facilitate and expedite the transfer and consolidation of certain units and agencies contemplated thereby, it is desirable to make more explicit said Section 2 of the aforesaid executive order of June 10, 1933, insofar as the same relates to the transfer of agencies now administered by the War Department:

"Now, Therefore, said executive order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, is hereby interpreted as follows:

"1. The cemeteries and parks of the War Department transferred to the Interior Department are as follows:

National Military Parks

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee.

Ft. Donelson National Military Park, Tenn.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, Va.

Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa.

Gulfport Courthouse National Military Park, N. C.

Kings Mountain National Military Park, S. C.

Moore's Creek National Military Park, N. C.

Petersburg National Military Park, Va.

Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn.

Stones River National Military Park, Tenn.

Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss.

National Parks

Abraham Lincoln National Park, Ky.

Ft. McHenry National Park, Md.

Battlefield Sites

Antietam Battlefield, Md.

Appomattox, Va.

Brices Cross Roads, Miss.
Chalmette Monument and Grounds, La.

Cowpens, S. C.
Ft. Necessity, Wharton County, Pa.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Monocacy, Md.
Tupelo, Miss.
White Plains, N. Y.

National Monuments

Big Hole Battlefield, Beaverhead County, Mont.
Cabrillo Monument, Ft. Rosecrans, Calif.

Castle Pinckney, Charleston, S. C.
Father Millet Cross, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.
Ft. Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.
Ft. Matanzas, Fla.
Ft. Pulaski, Ga.

Meriwether Lewis, Hardin County, Tenn.

Mound City Group, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Statue of Liberty, Ft. Wood, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Memorials

Camp Blount Tablets, Lincoln County, Tenn.

Kill Devil Hill Monument, Kitty Hawk, N. C.

New Echota Marker, Ga.

Lee Mansion, Arlington National Cemetery, Va.

National Cemeteries

Battleground, District of Columbia.

Antietam (Sharpsburg), Md.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Gettysburg, Pa.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ft. Donelson (Dover), Tenn.

Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), Tenn.

Stones River (Murfreesboro), Tenn.

Fredericksburg, Va.

Poplar Grove (Petersburg), Va.

Yorktown, Va.

"2. Pursuant to Section 22 of said executive order it is hereby ordered that the transfer from the War Department of national cemeteries other than those named above be, and the same is hereby postponed until further order.

"3. Also pursuant to Section 22 of said executive order it is hereby ordered that the transfer of national cemeteries located in foreign countries from the War Department to the Department of State and the transfer of those located in insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the War Department to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of said Department be, and the same are hereby postponed until further order."

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Benning Non-Coms Retire

Ft. Benning, Ga.—On Monday, July 31, four non-commissioned officers here were retired. They are: Mr. Sgt. Dan H. Tarvin, Infantry School Detachment; 1st Sgt. Forrest R. Cobb, Company E, 66th Infantry (Light Tanks); 1st Sgt. Joseph W. Smith, C Company, 29th Infantry; and, 1st Sgt. William J. Miller, Headquarters Company, 24th Infantry.

Sergeant Tarvin will make his home in Marvin, S. Dak., Sergeant Cobb will alternate between Key West, Fla., and Columbus, Ga., Sergeant Smith will reside at Homestead, Fla., and Sergeant Miller will remain in Columbus and establish his domicile there.

Army Transport Sailing

USS Grant—Arrive Honolulu Aug. 10, leave Aug. 11; arrive Guam Aug. 21, leave Aug. 21; arrive Manila Aug. 26, leave Sept. 7; arrive Chingwangtao Sept. 12, leave Sept. 13; arrive Honolulu Sept. 27, leave Sept. 28; arrive San Francisco Oct. 4, leave San Francisco Nov. 23 for Honolulu and Manila.

Republic—Arrive Cristobal Aug. 11, leave Aug. 12; arrive New York Aug. 18, leave Aug. 25; arrive Cristobal Aug. 31, leave Sept. 1; arrive San Francisco Sept. 11, leave Sept. 15; arrive Honolulu Sept. 22, leave Sept. 26; arrive San Francisco Oct. 3, leave Oct. 9; arrive Cristobal Oct. 19, leave Oct. 20; arrive New York Oct. 26.

Chateau Thierry—Leaves New York Nov. 1 for Canal Zone, San Francisco and Honolulu.

Leads NRA Drive

Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, commandant of the 3rd Corps Area, has been selected by representatives of 150 civic organizations to lead the NRA blanket code campaign in the Baltimore division.

General Malone, in his acceptance speech, urged workers to attack the unemployment problem with "The same degree of ferocity with which the American soldiers attacked and broke the Hindenberg line."

Corps Area Quartermaster

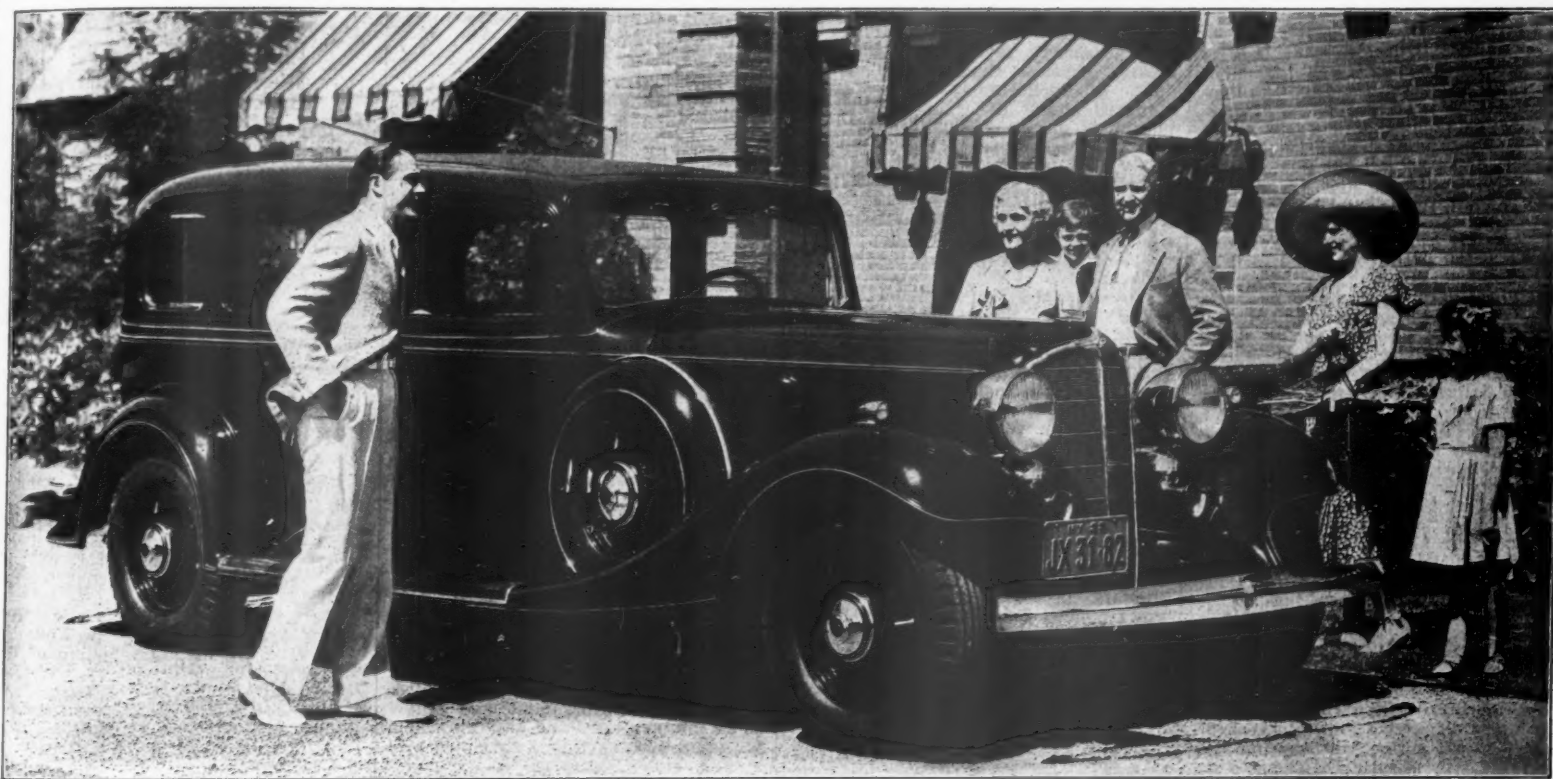
Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Col. John S. Chambers, QMC, has been announced as Corps Area Quartermaster, 8th Corps Area.

The Army Mutual Aid Association Analyzes Policies and Reports on Companies

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Bodies by Fisher also play their part. Handsomely fashioned along modern, windstream lines, Buick's bodies by Fisher are unusually com-

fortable and inviting to ride in. Seats are pitched at just the right angle. Cushions are deep and restful. Upholsteries are choice materials, selected for their pleasing appearance and their long-wearing quality. And, of course, there is the new Fisher Ventilation System, a boon in both summer and winter driving, and exclusive to Buick in its field.

These are examples of the differences in Buick, which give it such wide preference among buyers. Because of its more enduring design and its finer quality, you will enjoy driving a Buick more years and many more thousands of miles than you would want to drive most cars. And a Buick is easy to pay for on the liberal G. M. A. C. plan. As a result, selection of a Buick is an economy as well as an assurance of thorough satisfaction.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Commands Philadelphia Yard

Rear Adm. Arthur J. Hepburn, USN, assumed duty as Commandant of the 4th Naval District and Navy Yard, Philadelphia on Aug. 1. Admiral Hepburn recently returned from Geneva, Switzerland, where he served as Technical Advisor to American Delegates to the Disarmament Conference.

Admiral Hepburn was born in Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 15, 1877, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1897. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for World War service in command of the sub-chaser base at Queenstown, Ireland, and aircraft operating in southern Ireland.

In June 1926, he was appointed Director of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, and in June 1927, was designated as a Naval Member of the American Representation at the Three Power Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armament in Geneva. In September 1927, he was detached from duty as the Director of Naval Intelligence and assigned as Chief of Staff, Battleship Divisions, Battle Fleet. The following year he was transferred to Chief of Staff of the Commander of the Battle Fleet, and in 1929, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet. In the spring of 1930, Admiral Hepburn served as Assistant to Naval Advisors to the American Representation at the London Naval Conference, and he was under instruction at the Naval War College from June 1930 to May 1931, when he was ordered to duty as Commander, Submarines, United States Fleet.

In November, 1931, he was given additional duty as Advisor for the Navy to the American Delegation to the General Disarmament Conference in Geneva and in August 1932, he was detached from duty as Commander, Submarines, United States Fleet, and attached to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Arrive Guam Aug. 6, leave Aug. 7; arrive Manila Aug. 13, leave Sept. 12; arrive Guam Sept. 17, leave Sept. 18; arrive Honolulu Sept. 27, leave Sept. 28; arrive San Francisco Oct. 5, leave for the Asiatic, Oct. 20.

Henderson—Leave Boston Aug. 30; arrive Norfolk Aug. 31, leave Sept. 9; arrive Port au Prince Sept. 14, leave Sept. 15; arrive Canal Zone Sept. 18, leave Sept. 21; arrive San Diego, Sept. 30, leave Oct. 3; arrive San Pedro Oct. 3, leave Oct. 7; arrive San Francisco Oct. 9, leave Oct. 16; arrive San Pedro Oct. 18, leave Oct. 20; arrive San Diego Oct. 20, leave Oct. 23; arrive Canal Zone Nov. 3, leave Nov. 4; arrive Norfolk Nov. 9.

Aerographer Drowned

William John Brosko, Aerographer First Class, USN, attached to the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., was drowned Sunday afternoon while rescuing a small boy from drowning in the Anacostia River.

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Submarine Training

A class in submarine training for about twenty-five naval officers will be convened at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn., Jan. 4, 1934. The orders of those selected will provide for the transportation of dependents to New London from present stations. The duration of the course will be approximately six months, and successful graduates will be assigned duty aboard submarines.

Candidates should submit applications in accordance with Part E, Section 3, Bureau of Navigation Manual, so as to arrive in the Bureau of Navigation not later than Oct. 1, 1933. Despatch may be substituted for letter when necessary. Applications will be accompanied by medical officer's report as to the candidate's physical fitness for submarine duty. All applications, whether or not approved, and whether or not the applicant is physically qualified, will be forwarded promptly. The commanding officer will include in his forwarding indorsement, the statement of his opinion as to the applicant's fitness for assignment to submarine duty. Candidates who have submitted prior requests will resubmit same, provided they are still applicants.

"In making the above indorsement," the Bureau of Navigation advised, "it should be considered that duty on submarines can be satisfactorily performed only by officers of ability. The safeguarding of ship and crew in submarine duty in peace time demands an alertness differing little from that needed in time of war, and commanding officers of applicants' ships should report favorably only if they feel that the candidate can be fully trusted as officer of the deck, under way."

Officers of and senior to the class of 1931 and who have completed at least two years' sea duty, are eligible for the January class. Those who are eligible are reminded that they will be eligible for submarine command at an earlier age than on any other combatant type, and that submarines offer excellent training, not only for command, but for many lines of technical duty.

Boston Receiving Station

With the decommissioning of the Southern Naval Receiving Station activities at Boston will be limited because of reduced personnel, restricted quarters and messing facilities. Instructions regarding confinement of General Courts-Martial prisoners have been issued by the Judge Advocate General. Men reporting for reenlistment at the Receiving Station, Boston, will be reenlisted and immediately furnished transportation to New York. Transports scheduled for Boston will, prior to departure from Norfolk, notify the Bureau of Navigation of the number of men on board for the Receiving Station, Boston, and the Bureau will direct disposition. Men who would normally be ordered to Boston to await transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve will be ordered to New York instead. Generally, the duties of the Receiving Station, Boston, will be limited to furnishing transportation to transients, retention of stragglers until disposition is directed by the Bureau, discharge of small drafts, reenlistments, and such duties for men locally attached as the Commandant may direct.

The Marine Corps

Not the least of the distinctive missions of the Marine Corps is that evolving around the doctrine that they may be landed on foreign soil without constituting an act of war. The importance of their use in this connection has been repeatedly demonstrated.

Again their use as guards aboard ships where they perform their own specific duties is of utmost importance.

These are among the points that are being called to the attention of the Roosevelt Board which was appointed to consider the possibilities of amalgamating the Marine Corps and the Navy Staff Corps with the line of the Navy.

Writing of these distinctive missions of the Marine Corps, which demand the maintenance of its existence as a separate entity, Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, USMC-Ret., says:

"Division of the primary mission of the Marine Corps with the Navy consists in the furnishing of marine guards, one of which is assigned to each capital ship of the fleet. These marine guards are organized as infantry companies, and they are the historical descendants of the companies of fighting men which manned the war galleys of Greece and Rome. Their mission has decreased in importance since, instead of supplying the entire fighting force of the ship as the fighting men did in ancient times, they constitute only a small proportion of its offensive strength. They serve a most important purpose, however, as nearly every officer and man of the Marine Corps serves at sea at some time in one of these guards, and in this way the Marine Corps maintains its knowledge of the sea, and its intimate touch with the Navy, which differentiates it from all other bodies of land soldiers.

"The marines of these guards on capital ships and their officers perform in every way the full duty of the sailorman, side by side with whom they serve. They man a division of the guns of the ship's battery. In addition to the duties which they perform in common with the blue-jackets, they are organized and drilled as an infantry force and are responsible for guard duties and military ceremonies aboard ship.

"Besides its primary mission to operate as an integral force of the fleet in offensive war and in the establishment of bases, the Marine Corps has minor missions in war and in peace. In case of land war, when the naval forces of the Nation are not occupied, marines may be assigned by the President to the Army, in which case they form a part of the Army forces as needed. It was in this capacity that the Fourth Marine Brigade served as a unit of the Second Division in the World War and in this manner marines have seen considerable share of their active service. It was in this status that marines served in the American force at Vera Cruz under command of General Funston and, in less recent times, marines distinguished themselves with the Army in the Revolution under Washington and in the Mexican War at the capture of Chapultepec.

"Besides these war-time missions, the Marine Corps has a mission in peace which is peculiarly its own. Marines may be landed on foreign soil without a declaration of war and without the implication of the existence of a state of hostilities. In this capacity marines have seen a large share of their foreign service in the protection of American life and property during disorder and trouble in foreign countries. It was in this capacity that marines went to Santo Domingo where the United States has recently completed the task of reorganizing the Santo Dominican Government and placing the country upon a stable basis, following which the marines were withdrawn. It was in this capacity that marines were sent to Haiti following the murder of President Sam and violation of the French legation in Port au Prince and the continuance disorder existing there."

Captain Staton to ONI

Capt. Adolphus Staton, USN, assumed the duties of Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, on Aug. 2, succeeding Capt. Joseph V. Ogan, USN, who is now enroute to the Far East, where he will become Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, US Asiatic Fleet. Captain Staton has been on duty in the Office of the Chief Coordinator. Captain Staton was awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished service during the World War as executive officer of the USS Mount Vernon, transport. He also was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished conduct in battle" at the engagement of Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 22, 1914.

Captain Staton was born in Tarboro, N. C., Aug. 28, 1879, and was appointed from North Carolina to the Naval Academy in 1898. He is a graduate of both the Army and the Navy War Colleges. In 1919 he served as executive officer of the USS Leviathan, naval transport, and in 1920 of the USS Tennessee. He was attached to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, from 1922 to 1924, when he was ordered to the Asiatic Station, where he commanded the USS Asheville and later the USS Black Hawk. In 1926 he was attached to the Bureau of Navigation in charge of the Officers' Discipline Division, and in 1929 was given command of Destroyer Division 11, Battle Fleet. After attending the Army War College course, he was assigned to duty with the Chief Coordinator.

Gunnery Competitors

Destroyers of the Asiatic Fleet have won the highest merit in the gunnery competition during the year 1932-1933, and the USS Parrott of Division 14, Destroyer Squadron 5, Asiatic Fleet, will be awarded the gunnery trophy for the destroyer class.

Destroyer Squadron 5, Asiatic Fleet, commanded by Capt. E. A. Wolleson, USN, had the highest standing of destroyer squadrons in gunnery, with Destroyer Squadron 2, Battle Force, Capt. William H. Allen, USN, commanding, second, and Squadron 4, Battle Force, Capt. Burrell C. Allen, USN, commanding, third.

Destroyer Division 14, Asiatic Fleet, Comdr. R. M. Comfort, USN, commanding, had the highest standing of Destroyer Divisions with Destroyer Division 13, Asiatic Fleet, Comdr. W. E. Brown, USN, commanding, second, and Destroyer Division 4, Battle Force, Comdr. J. M. Schelling, USN, commanding, third.

The USS Parrott, Division 14, Asiatic Fleet, has won the gunnery trophy for the destroyer class and the commanding officer, Lt. Comdr. Otto Forster, USN, and selected officers will receive letters of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy. The Parrott will display the gunnery trophy during the year, will wear a white "E" on her fire control bridge, and certain members of her crew will be awarded prize money.

The USS Whipple, Destroyer Division 13, Asiatic, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Jenkins, USN, had second highest merit in gunnery and the USS Paul Jones, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, commanded by Lt. Comdr. E. P. Forrestel, USN, third.

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News of the Coast Guard

The 143rd anniversary of the establishment of the service was observed with fitting ceremony yesterday, Aug. 4.

A broadcast over a national hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting Company starting at 10 p. m. marked the birthday. Rear Adm. H. G. Hamlet, commandant, gave an address from the Washington studio of the local station while music was given by the Coast Guard Band broadcasting from aboard the Tampa floating in New York harbor.

"It is my privilege today," Admiral Hamlet said, "on the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the founding of the Coast Guard—to present a brief outline of the purposes, the duties, and the traditions of this far-flung Service."

"The Coast Guard was established by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of enforcing the customs laws of the new Republic. With the growth of the country the Service was charged with the enforcement of laws enacted for the regulation of navigation and commerce, and was early recognized as the primary marine law enforcement agency of the Federal government. Each year the work of the Coast Guard becomes increasingly important. From the very beginning two collateral duties were imposed, each of which has added to the prestige of the Service. The first of these is saving life and assisting vessels in distress. The second is a military duty—that of functioning as a part of the Navy in time of war."

"The present efficiency of the Service is largely due to the military training of its personnel and to the high standards of duty that have become a part of its military tradition. The policing of the seas in time of peace has always been the function of a military force, and in line with this principle, the Coast Guard is the Federal police power on the seas wherever United States jurisdiction extends."

"As a measure of the effectiveness of the service in the performance of its threefold duties, consider—as evidence

of its law enforcement value—the safety with which the maritime waters of the United States may be traversed, and their freedom from violence and out-lawry; consider—as evidence of its humanitarian value—the record of an average of over three thousand lives saved, and of over thirty-eight million dollars' worth of vessels assisted during each of the past fifteen years; and finally consider—as evidence of its worth in time of national emergency, the record of the Service in the World War, and in all previous wars in which the country has engaged."

"It is worthy of emphasis that the two peace time duties of the Coast Guard are performed concurrently, each contributing to the efficiency with which the other is performed. By the rule of the sea, which knows no exception, upon receipt of an S. O. S. or call for assistance, all other work is dropped. The Coast Guard is always on duty. On an average, ten lives are saved each day and vessels valued at three million dollars are assisted each month. These duties are carried on along tens of thousands of miles of coast line, from the shores of Alaska to Puerto Rico—from Maine to Hawaii, and on the Great Lakes. The cost to the taxpayer is less than half the cost of the police force of one of our large cities."

ORDERS TO OFFICERS

Lt. H. N. Stinchcomb, detached Tuscarora and assigned Communications Officer, Cleveland Division.

Lt. (jr) P. S. Lyons, detached Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., and assigned Executive Officer, Tuscarora.

Bosn. Lance J. Kirstine, detached Harriet Lane and assigned Officer in Charge, Faunce.

Bosn. Gotfred Christiansen, detached Faunce, effective upon relief by Bosn. Lance J. Kirstine, and assigned Carrabasset.

Bosn. Albert Van De Venter, detached Pulaski and assigned Officer in Charge, Cahoon.

Bosn. Michael J. Bruce, detached Cahoon, effective upon relief by Bosn. Albert Van De Venter, and assigned Executive Officer, Pulaski.

Bosn. (L) Carroll A. Osborne, detached

Monmouth Beach Station and assigned office of Commander, Fifth District.

Bosn. (L) Louis Smith, detached Island Beach Station, and assigned Officer in Charge, Brigantine Station.

Pay Clerk Edson E. Miller, detached Base Fifteen and assigned office of Inspector, Southern Area.

Carpenter William L. Dean, detached Base Eight, effective upon relief by Carpenter Theodore Tobinsson, and assigned office of Inspector, Southern Area.

Pay Clerk Earl J. Dodge, detached temporary duty San Francisco Division and regular duty Northland, effective in August, 1933, and assigned Base Fifteen.

Carpenter Theodore Tobinsson, detached Depot, effective Sept. 1, and assigned Base Eight.

Chief Mach. William W. DeWever, detached Base Fifteen, effective Sept. 1, 1933, and assigned office of Inspector, Southern Area.

Gunner (T) Wilfred Mitchell, detached temporary duty Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., and regular duty Base Twenty-one, to report to Commander, Boston Division, for assignment to duty.

Pay Clerk (T) Joseph L. Molle, resignation accepted, effective July 31, 1933.

Bosn. (T) Neils C. M. Johnson, orders of July 19, 1933, detaching him from Patriot, and assigning him to Agassiz, cancelled.

Bosn. (T) Neils C. M. Johnson, detached Patriot, Base Three, and assigned Active, effective upon arrival of that vessel at Charleston, S. C.

New CCC Work

Several thousand members of the Civilian Conservation Corps will be utilized by the United States Forest Service as reinforcements in that organization's war against wild gooseberry and currant bushes, Major Robert Y. Stuart, Chief Forester, announces. The program calls for the destruction of as many of the bushes as can be found in the areas where white pine blister rust has attacked the forests. The circumstance that the currant and gooseberry bushes are carriers of the blister rust is responsible for the campaign of eradication

directed against them.

"The work of clearing gooseberry and currant bushes out of portions of the National Forests is a vitally important activity of President Roosevelt's reforestation program," Major Stuart said.

"The white-pine blister rust is the most serious tree disease that threatens the timber resources of the National Forests. It has spread in the commercial range of the western white pine, in northern Idaho and western Montana, even faster than was anticipated and is a grave danger to the future prosperity of that region, which is largely dependent upon the logging and manufacture of white pine. It attacked trees of all sizes, but the smaller the tree the more certain is its early death."

White-pine blister rust has already done heavy damage in the East, and is a comparatively new importation into the Northwest where it has spread rapidly. The currant and gooseberry bushes, of several varieties, wild and cultivated, are the alternate hosts of the disease, that is, the rust is not transmitted directly from tree to tree, but from the leaves of the bushes, where it spends part of its life cycle, to the needles of the pine tree, and through the needles into the twigs and limbs. If the bushes are destroyed, the disease is checked from spreading.

Wild currants and gooseberries are hardy shrubs, according to the Forest Service, unpalatable to livestock, resistant to fire, and the seeds retain their vitality for years. There also may be hundreds of bushes on a single acre, or very few.

In battling the blister rust disease, Emergency Conservation workers in a number of National Forests of the Northern Rocky Mountain region are organized into small crews, for eradication of the currant and gooseberry bushes in or near stands of western white pine. The work in eradication areas is very thorough, and some reworking is usually necessary to get practically every live stem.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS CAN BE IN COMMAND OF A NEW LANGUAGE . . .

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1933

"I want you to let everybody who comes within the earshot of it know that you are a partisan for adequate preparation of the United States for national defense."
—WOODROW WILSON.

WE REGARD IT AS A PRIVILEGE TO BE the medium through which the Army will have an opportunity for recognition for the excellent work which it is doing in connection with the CCC. General MacArthur properly is very proud of the performance being given under difficult conditions by the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Reserve officers, and by the enlisted men, who are operating the Camps, and as his letter announcing the adoption of our proposal shows, he is in complete accord with the plan to reward merit both by decorations as well as by notations upon the records of the deserving. Conservation Director Fechner has felt that there was missing a spirit of competition between the men enrolled in the camps. He believes it will be invoked by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL proposal and that with heightened morale the task of the Regulars and Reserves in control will be made less onerous. The awards will be determined under regulations which are being formulated by the General Staff, and the presentation of the Medals and buttons, we hope, will be made by the Chief of Staff in person. In such case the officers whose camps have been selected will be ordered to Washington for the ceremony. We believe as a result of the public interest which the awards will intensify, the eyes of the country will center the more earnestly upon the splendid work the officers and enlisted men are doing. To contribute to this condition, to cause the people more generally to appreciate the invaluable service of the Armed Forces in peace as well as in war, are sources of profound satisfaction to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

IT IS GOOD NEWS THAT THE GOVERNMENT has taken action to compensate those on foreign service for the dollar fluctuations which have made their situation heretofore almost unbearable. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has stressed the importance of easing this further hardship which the policy of permitting the dollar to seek its own level has imposed upon the officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy stationed abroad as well as upon other American agents. Individuals have suffered losses as high as 27% and in some cases even more, and this, added to the 15% pay cut, the loss due to the reduction of allowances, and the imposition of the pay freeze, has made the actual purchasing power received in some cases just about half of that contemplated by the schedules fixed by law. General MacArthur, Major General Coleman, Chief of Finance, and Admiral Standley, conscious of the injustice caused by dollar fluctuation, have been cooperating with the State and Commerce Departments to rectify the condition, and their success in providing relief will be welcome to the individuals stationed abroad and make it possible to assign to foreign duty officers lacking command of income outside their pay. The President's approval of the plan for exchange loss compensation is good as far as it goes, but we suggest he also give consideration to the necessity of compensating the Services for the rising cost of living by at least a modification of the 15% pay cut; and another step that should be taken is the repeal of the provision of law imposing the pay freeze.

BECAUSE, TO DISCUSS THE MATTER solely from a material point of view, there is nothing to be gained either by the United States or Japan from a war between the two nations, it is a matter of regret that the Tokyo Government has seen fit to inaugurate an armament race and to announce that the manoeuvres of its Fleet are based upon defense against a mythical attacking American force. That a public sentiment has been created in Japan which observers report as dangerous to peace, has been known in Washington for some time, and the possibilities it may develop have given rise to sharp concern. It is in response to that sentiment that the Japanese Government, though it knew the additional naval construction authorized by President Roosevelt would yet fail to provide us with the strength authorized by the Treaty of London, has adopted a program which will continue to assure the Rising Sun Navy superiority in ratio. Japanese officials have even gone farther—they are planning in anticipation of the expiration of the treaty to build next year so as to make their Fleet the dominant force in the eastern Pacific, and thus to assure freedom for the completion of their aims, which include the maintenance of the independence of Manchukuo, control of North China and probably a doctrine for all of Asia similar to that of Monroe. Japan has what she undoubtedly considers good reasons for her armament policy, among them what she regards as the blunders made by the United States, which have offended her pride and threatened her interests. We shall hope for a composition of the controversies that threaten the good relations of the two countries, but in the meantime we should not disregard possibilities, and we should so prepare as to cause the Japanese people to realize that they cannot attack us with any hope of victory. This can be accomplished through further authorizations by the President, which will bring our Fleet up to full Treaty strength and grant to General MacArthur the sums from the Public Works Fund which are needed for sea coast defenses and motorization and mechanization of the Army.

Service Humor

Right!

"I read in the paper about a guy that ran over a girl and later married her.
"Well, if everyone had to do that, there'd be a whole lot less reckless driving."

—Pennsylvania Guardsman.

Does He Rate?

Telephone Operator—"It costs 75 cents to talk to Bloomfield."

Caller—"Can't you make a special rate for just listening: I want to call my wife."

—Legation Guard News.

He Knew

Judge: "What brought you here?"

Prisoner: "Two policemen."

Judge: "Drunk, I suppose?"

Prisoner: "Yes, both of them."

—USS Arkansas Arkite.

Cheep—Cheep

Girl: "A penny for your thoughts, dear."

Sailor: "I was thinking of returning to the ship."

Voice from next room: "Give him a dollar, Sis, it's worth it."

—USS Melville Job Order.

Before Repeal

Dry: "There are fifty speakeasies in this town, and I'm proud to say I've never been in one of them."

Wet: "Which one is that?"

—USS California Cub.

Sic Semper Tyrannis

A Sergeant approached his Colonel and requested leave to go home to help his wife with the spring cleaning.

"I don't like to refuse," said the Colonel. "But I've just received a letter from your wife saying that you are no use around the house."

The Sergeant saluted and turned to go away. At the door he stopped.

"Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them. I'm not married."

—USS Saratoga Plane Talk.

No Sir!

She: "This is an ideal place for a picnic."

He: "It must be. Fifty million insects can't be wrong."

—USS Arkansas Arkite.

A Good Five Cent Idea

"What this country needs is fewer guys who are always telling us what the country needs."

Absent-Minded?

Brock: "Reynolds is absent-minded, isn't he?"

Bond: "What do you mean?"

Brock: "Well, the other night he came in early, having something special to do before taps, but he couldn't think what it was. After worrying over it a couple of hours he remembered."

Bond: "What was it?"

Brock: "He wanted to go to bed early."

—The Sentinel

You write 'em—we print 'em—all the services and the CCC laugh. Send your laugh initiators to the JOURNAL Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H. N.—The "Artillery" or "Caisson Song," was written by Maj. Edmund L. Gruber when he was a lieutenant in the Fifth Field Artillery in the Philippines. In April, 1908, the First Battalion came from the States to relieve the Second. Lieutenant Gruber was asked to write a song that would symbolize the spirit of the reunited regiment. The song was inspired by an incident that occurred during a difficult march across the Zambales Mountains in 1907. At a despatch given at Camp Stoatsenburg to the Second Battalion just before it sailed for the States, the song was sung for the first time. Since John Philip Sousa included this song in his "Field Artillery March", it has been more widely sung than any song in the Army.

T. P.—The German war decoration, "The Iron Cross," was instituted in 1813 as a reward for distinguished service in the War of Liberation. It was revived for the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 and was again issued for service in the World War.

B. D.—Although the Adjutant General's Office will not compute the official amount of double time allowed to a member of the Service, except upon official application by the man himself for retirement, we are able to inform you that all time spent in China, Cuba, Guam, Alaska, Panama and the Philippine Islands on enlistments entered into before Aug. 24, 1912, counts as double time and for actual service in Porto Rico before April 23, 1904. Only time spent ashore in those countries is computed.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago
Lt. Rutledge Irvine, USN, breaks the world's seaplane record at Long Island Sound, with a speed of 175.3 miles per hour.

20 Years Ago
Some high scoring was attained by Ens. W. A. Lee, USN, in the rifle matches at Wakefield, Mass., this week.

30 Years Ago
Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf, is to go to Ft. Leavenworth to organize an experimental section for the machine gun and ammunition service.

40 Years Ago
Lt. W. C. Babcock, 8th Cav, now on graduation leave at Boston, will go to Ft. Yates, North Dakota, for duty instead of Ft. Leavenworth as originally announced.

60 Years Ago
A circular issued by the Paymaster General of the Army advises pay officers of the different types of authority for stoppages of officers pay. The Secretary of War "directs"; the Adjutant General "orders"; while the Quartermaster General, the Comptroller and the Second Auditor of the Treasury "request".

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES F. MCKINLEY, The AG Col. Robt. Whitfield, detailed member of Army retiring board to meet at Hq. 5th C. A., Ft. Hayes, Ohio. (July 28.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT, The QMG Capt. Roland A. Isker, from Jefferson Bks., Mo., to QMC Subsistence School, Chicago, Ill. (July 28.)

Capt. Stuart G. Campbell, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, July 31, announced. (July 28.)

1st Lt. Paul W. George, from Ft. Adams, R. I., to QMC School, Philadelphia, Pa. (July 29.)

Capt. John J. Turner, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to QMC Motor Transport School, Holabird Qm Depot, Baltimore, Md. (July 29.)

The following to QMC School, Philadelphia, Pa.: 1st Lt. James D. O'Brien, Louisville, Ky.; 1st Lt. Archie B. Whitlow, Ft. Logan, Colo.; 1st Lt. Albert J. Wick, Ft. Hancock, N. J. (July 29.)

Capt. George Stetekub, assigned Langley Fld., Va., during absence of Capt. Edwin C. Gere, QMC. (July 31.)

Capt. Edward W. Lachmiller, from St. Louis Qm. procurement district, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31, to New Orleans, La. (July 31.)

Capt. John O. Roudy, from S. F. Gen. Depot, S. F. port of embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif., to Hamilton Fld., Calif. (Aug. 1.)

1st Lt. Fred W. Makinney, from Pres. of Monterey, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept. (Aug. 1.)

Capt. James E. Boush, assigned S. F. port of embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif., from Hawaii. (Aug. 1.)

Capt. Henry S. Evans, from Paris, France, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Aug. 1.)

1st Lt. Robert H. Wylie, assigned Ft. Bragg, N. C., on completion tour foreign service in Panama. (Aug. 3.)

Capt. Paul G. Ruten, from Ft. Mason, Calif., to Panama. (Aug. 3.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG-Medical Corps

Capt. August W. Spittler, from office Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks of the National Capital, Aug. 8. (July 31.)

Maj. Wm. W. Vaughan, from Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo., to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C. (July 31.)

Maj. Leroy T. Howard, detailed medical examiner and witness before Army retiring board to meet at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Aug. 2.)

Majs. John B. Anderson and Leroy T. Howard, detailed members of Retiring Board for examination of Army Nurses to meet at Hq. 5th C. A., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Aug. 3.)

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

2nd Lt. Carrol C. Barrick, from Philippines to Letterman Gen. Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif. (July 28.)

Capt. Meyer McC. Dougherty, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, July 31, announced. (July 28.)

2nd Lt. Cornelius J. Carran, from Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C., to Carlisle Bks., Pa. (July 31.)

2nd Lt. Gay W. Harlow, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C. (July 31.)

2nd Lt. Thomas R. Jones, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to El Paso, Tex. (July 31.)

2nd Lt. Gerald A. Belanger, from Ft. MacArthur, Calif., to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C. (July 31.)

Veterinary Corps

Maj. Harry L. Watson, from Colorado Springs, Colo., to Ft. Sill, Okla. (July 31.)

Army Nurse Corps

1st Lt. Bessie S. Bell, Letterman Gen. Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., report Army retiring board for nurses for examination. (July 28.)

2nd Lt. Margaret J. Stevenson, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., report Army retiring board for examination. (July 28.)

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OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

2nd Lt. Esther M. Plaza, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, her retirement announced, July 31. (July 28.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. LYTLE BROWN, C. of E. 1st Lt. Newell L. Hemenway, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Clewiston, Fla. (July 29.)

Capt. Ellis E. Haring, from duty as assistant to Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks of National Capital, Aug. 8, to C. of E., Wash., D. C., for assignment to duty in his office. (July 29.)

Maj. Philip B. Fleming, from Missouri-Middle Mississippi River sector, Kansas City, Mo., to Washington, D. C., report to Administrator of Public Works. (July 29.)

Maj. Robert W. Crawford, from office C. of E., Wash., D. C., report Administrator of Public Works, Wash., D. C. (July 29.)

Maj. Douglas H. Gillette, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., from Director Public Bldgs. and Public Parks of National Capital, Wash., D. C., Aug. 8. (July 29.)

Col. James A. Woodruff, from duty as director, Public Bldgs. and Public Parks of National Capital, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Humphreys, Va. (July 29.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL HOF, C. of O. Capt. John W. Coffey, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. (Aug. 1.)

(Please turn to Page 981)

MARINE CORPS

No changes were announced on July 26, 27, and 28.

July 29, 1933

Lt. Col. David M. Randall, AA&I, on Aug. 23 detached Hdqs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to the Army War College, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Oscar R. Caldwell, detached Hdqs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to the Army War College, Authorized to delay reporting until Aug. 15.

Maj. Louis W. Whaley, on or about Aug. 4 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Authorized to delay reporting until Aug. 21.

Capt. Leon L. Dye, APM, detailed as an Assistant Paymaster, effective Sept. 4.

Capt. Joseph I. Nettekoven, AQM, assigned to duty at MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Fred D. Beans, on or about Aug. 8 detached MB, NOB, Norfolk, Va., to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to report not later than Aug. 14.

2nd Lt. Paul J. Shovelstul, detached MB, NTS, Newport, R. I., to MD, USS Mississippi to report on board at Norfolk NYd, Portsmouth, Va., not later than Aug. 15.

No changes were announced on July 31 and Aug. 1.

Aug. 2, 1933

Col. Richard P. Williams, on Aug. 15 detached Hdqs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to the Army War College, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Selden B. Kennedy, assigned to duty with the Fourth Reg., Shanghai, China.

Capt. Joseph H. Fellows, orders to MD, USS Augusta modified to duty as CO, MD, USS Louisville, and additional duty as Force Marine Officer, Scouting Force.

Capt. James E. Snow, detached MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., ordered to his home and retired as of Dec. 1.

1st Lt. Frank W. Hanlon, detached 1st Brig., Haiti, to MB, NYd, New York, N. Y., via first available conveyance.

1st Lt. John H. Stillman, detached MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to MD, USS Augusta to report on board at San Pedro, Calif., not later than Aug. 11.

2nd Lt. Melvin G. Brown, ors. Aug. detached MB, NYd, New York, N. Y., to the Army Signal School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., authorized to delay reporting until Aug. 21.

NAVY ORDERS

July 27, 1933

Ens. John F. Flynn, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to USS Waters.

Ens. Lowell W. Williams, det. VT Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga) in August; to VS Sqdn. 5B (USS Memphis).

Lt. Charles G. McCormack (MC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; to USS Nevada.

Lt. (jg) Edward C. Kenney (MS), det. USS Texas about July 20; to instr. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) William M. Silliphant (MC), det. Dest. Div. 3, Battle Force, about July 31; to instr. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Arthur Siegel (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y., about July 17; to Navy Yard, New York.

Ens. Cecil O. Hamrick (SC), granted leave absence two months; on expiration, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.; report duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. James S. Day (CHC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pharm. Hubert E. Randolph, det. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., about Sept. 4; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Pharm. Lindsey W. Rider, det. Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept., on July 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pharm. Harry L. Rogers, det. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.

July 28, 1933

Lt. Comdr. John L. Hill, det. USS New Mexico; to command USS McFarland.

Lt. Frederick J. Legere, det. Civilian Conservation Corps, Columbia Falls, Montana, about August 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. John L. Everett, jr., det. USS New Mexico on Aug. 3; to resignation accepted effective August 15.

Lt. Comdr. Leonard H. Denny (MC), det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., about Sept. 10; to instr. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. James E. Houghton (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila., Pa.; to Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. James E. Miller (MC), det. USS Altair about July 20; to instr. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) Dirk M. TeGroen (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif., in July; to Dest. Div. 9, Scgt. Force.

Lt. Comdr. Herman W. Johnson (SC), det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about August 31; to Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. Robert L. Mabon (SC), det. Nav. Sta., Guam, in August; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Charles E. Leavitt (SC), det. Nav. Sta., Guam, in August; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ch. Bosn. Thomas O. Kirby, det. USS Kewadin in August; to USS Reina Mercedes.

Ch. Gunner Samuel A. Klish, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Mare Island, Calif., about August 15; to USS Concord.

Ch. Elec. George H. Kellogg, det. USS Maryland; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Pharm. Henry J. Williams, on disch. trmt. det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Carp. Dorus Nyburg, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., on Sept. 1; to c.f.o. USS San Francisco & on bd. when comm.

July 29, 1933

Lt. Comdr. J. Howard Branan (MC), det. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Grover C. Wilson (MC), det. Third Nav. Dist., in August; to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas L. Sampell (DC), Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about August 14; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Charles E. Parsons (SC), det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., on August 1; to duty with Administrator, National Industrial Recovery Act, Wash., D. C.

Bosn. Frank Guthrie, det. USS Teal; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Gunner Christian W. Manegold, det. USS Maryland on Sept. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Gunner William P. Baron, det. USS Widgcon; to USS Ogala.

Ch. Carp. Alfred R. Hughes, det. USS Colorado on Sept. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

July 31, 1933

Lt. (jg) Wilkie H. Breerton, det. USS S-32; to USS S-33.

Lt. (jg) Warren B. Sampson, det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; to USS Dolphin.

Ens. Robert E. Gadow, det. USS Maryland; to communication duty Battleships, Battle Force.

Ens. Willis M. Thomas, det. Battleships, Battle Force; to communication duty United States Fleet.

Lt. Comdr. James D. Blackwood, jr. (MC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., about Aug. 1; to Marine Rctg. Sta., Savannah, Ga.

Lt. Comdr. Percy J. Hutchinson (SC), det. Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about Aug. 20; to USS Argonne.

Ch. Bosn. Edward Burnett, det. conn. USS Thrush in July; to USS Seagull.

Ch. Gunner Charles O. Bain, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Iona Island, N. Y., in Sept.; to USS Nitro.

Gunner Gardner J. Douglass, det. USS California about July 25; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Iona Island, N. Y.

Pharm. John R. Dakin, det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., about Aug. 7; to instr. Quartermaster Corps Subsistence School, Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 1, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Laurance F. Safford, det. USS Portland; to USS New Mexico as gunnery officer.

Lt. (jg) Kenneth V. Dawson, det. Nav. Academy about Sept. 21; to instr. Carnegie Inst. of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lt. (jg) Walter G. Ebert, det. VT Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga); to USS Noa.

Lt. (jg) William W. Graham, jr., det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., in August; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis.

Lt. (jg) Wilfred J. Hastings, det. USS Arkansas; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. (jg) David M. Tyree, det. Nav. Academy about Sept. 21; to instr. Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ens. John H. Brockway, det. USS West Virginia; to communications duty Battleships, Battle Force.

Ens. Henry Williams, jr., det. USS Colorado; to communication duty United States Fleet.

Lt. Comdr. John B. O'Neill (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., in August; to USS Northampton.

Lt. Comdr. Clark E. Morrow (DC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., about July 18; to Nav. Hosp., New York.

Lt. (jg) Frederick W. Hesser (SC), det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about Aug. 15; to USS J. Fred Talbot.

Ch. Bosn. Herman B. Conrad, det. USS Mallard; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Gunner John Larsen, det. USS Nitro in Sept.; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ch. Mach. John H. Chinis, det. USS Teal in August; to USS Swan.

Ch. Mach. Paul R. Fox, det. New York Shipbldg. Co., Camden, N. J., about Aug. 20; to USS Augusta.

Ch. Mach. David L. Jones, det. USS Swan in August; to USS Teal.

Ch. Pay Clk. James L. Creekman, det. Rec. Sta., Norfolk, Va., about Aug. 10; to c. f. o. USS Ranger and on board when commissioned.

Ch. Carp. Claude M. Joseph, det. USS Rigel about Aug. 1; to USS Colorado.

Aug. 2, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Arthur W. Dunn, Jr., det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.; to staff Comdr. Scgt. Force, as personnel off.

Lt. Comdr. Joash I. Yohannan (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y., about Oct. 5; to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Lt. (jg) Edwin A. Thomas (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., about Nov. 15; to USS Marblehead.

Ch. Bosn. Louis King, det. Rec. Sta., Boston, Mass., about Aug. 20; to USS Dobbin.

Ch. Mach. James E. O'Neill, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., about Aug. 20; to USS Ortolan.

Ch. Mach. John Reber, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., about Aug. 20; to USS Salt Lake City.

Ch. Mach. Carl E. Richards, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., about Aug. 20; to USS Saratoga.

Mach. James H. Cavanaugh, det. USS Ramapo; to USS California.

Ch. Elec. Delmar H. Barnes, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., about Aug. 20; to USS Oklahoma.

Elec. Adna R. Crawford, to duty Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y.

Ch. Carp. Ellis B. Berkstresser, det. USS Nevada about Sept. 1; to USS Rigel.

Atlantic Despatch Orders, July 31, 1933

Lt. (jg) Arthur E. Looser, det. USS Asheville; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Bosn. Charles L. Knopp, ors. to 12th Nav. Dist. modified; to USS Lexington.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Relief Given Officers on Foreign Service—A measure of relief has been granted to officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, along with other government employees on foreign service, from the suffering brought about by the falling of the dollar value abroad. The announcement, made by the State Department, follows:

"After consultation with the several departments and independent establishments having officers and employees in foreign countries, it has been ascertained that because of the increased dollar cost of foreign exchange the purchasing power of the salaries provided by Congress for those officers and employees is now far below the amount specified in the appropriation bills enacted by the Congress. For example, an American clerk in Paris who has a salary of \$2,000 is subject to a reduction of fifteen per cent, as in the case of Government employees in this country. His net available salary, therefore, is \$1,700, but instead of being able, as in this country, to apply that entire amount to his necessary expenses, he must in France turn his dollars into francs in order to pay his rent, living expenses, and purchase such things as he may need. In this transaction he must now pay at the rate of \$1.45 for each twenty-five francs, where some months ago he would have paid only \$1.00 for the same number of francs. In this way the actual money which he has to apply to the payment of his expenses has dropped from \$2,000, the amount appropriated by Congress originally, to a little more than \$1,000, the value of the foreign currency which he is able to apply to the payment of his expenses. This amounts to nearly a fifty per cent reduction in pay instead of the fifteen per cent reduction applicable to all government employees in the United States. This not only is the condition in France but in a number of other countries where local currencies have greatly depreciated in terms of dollar exchange. Clearly Congress did not intend that employees should suffer this heavy reduction.

"In order to rectify the injustice to officers and employees caused by conditions not contemplated when the appropriations were made, arrangements have been effected under which those officers and employees in certain countries will be able to cash their government checks for salaries and expenses at approximately mint par of exchange instead of the present current rate of exchange. This arrangement will apply to all countries and their dependencies in which the dollar has depreciated below par of exchange."

Service Budgets—The Budget officers of the War and Navy Departments are preparing for the annual controversy with the Director of the Budget in connection with the estimates of appropriations required for the next fiscal year. It is expected that Mr. Douglas himself will propose definite limits beyond which the Services may not go. This was his procedure when he directed a slash of \$90,000,000 in the expenditures of the Army and \$70,000,000 for those of the Navy during the present fiscal year. He was compelled by the irrefutable nature of the arguments presented, and especially by the public sentiment aroused, to reduce his reductions, but he made no secret of the intention to revert to his original demands in the estimates for the impending appropriation bills. Further, he has gone so far as to instruct the War and Navy Departments as to what they shall spend out of specific items, though hitherto the Budget Bureau has confined its control to the totals allowed in the estimates. It may be the allotments to the Army and Navy from the Emergency Public Works Fund will be pointed to as reasons for curtailment of regular appropriations. But the fact should not be lost sight of that there are certain definite requirements which cannot be disregarded—maintenance of the personnel at least at present strength, adequate pay and ample funds for training, including target practice and manoeuvres. In view of the present disposition of the President toward National Defense and the developments in the international situation, it is suggested that Mr. Douglas will be less rigid in his opposition to necessary estimates. Should he continue obdurate there will be recourse to the Commander-in-Chief, and that both Secretaries Dern and Swanson are prepared to take.

Relieve Buildings and Parks Personnel—In preparation for the consolidation of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks with the newly created Parks Bureau in

the Interior Department orders were issued this week relieving Col. James A. Woodruff, director of the Office; his assistant, Maj. Douglas H. Gillette, and three other Army officers detailed for duty there, and transferring them to other duties.

Capt. Doyle O. Hickey, FA, is relieved as superintendent of park police. He is assigned to the 16th Field Artillery, at Ft. Meyer, Va.

Col. Woodruff, who has held the office only since July 1, when he relieved Lt. Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, is assigned to the 13th Engineers, at Ft. Humphreys, Va. Maj. Gillette, on duty in the office since March 25, 1930 is ordered to take the 1933-35 course at the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. He is also executive officer of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission.

Being stationed at Ft. Humphreys, a few miles outside of Washington, Col. Woodruff would be available in an advisory capacity when the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks is absorbed by the Interior Department.

Another engineering officer on duty as assistant to Col. Woodruff is Capt. Ellis E. Haring, who will report for duty in the office of the chief of engineers at the War Department. The fifth officer ordered transferred is Capt. August W. Spittler of the Medical Corps, who has been in charge of sanitary inspections. He was only on part-time duty, however, and will continue on his regular assignment under the surgeon general.

Reduction of Paper Work—Upon recommendation of the Commanding General, Philippine Department, and in the interest of reduction of time and effort, the Chief of Staff has rescinded paragraph 15, AR 605-120, which requires reports of observation by officers visiting foreign countries.

Army Health Good—The Monthly Review of the Health of the Army, issued by the office of the surgeon general reveals that the general admission rate for all causes for the month of June was 459, a decrease from 507 for the previous month, and lower than the rate for the same month in the previous year (513). This general admission rate was made up of 859 cases of injuries (114 per 1000) and 2,589 cases of diseases (345 per 1000). This rate is well under the 5-year average for the month of June during the years 1927-31, both rates for diseases and injuries being lower than the average rates.

International Signal Code—By international agreement, effective Jan. 1, 1934, the alphabet pennants C, D, E, F, and G, of the International Signal Code are to be replaced by flags, and there is added to that code a set of 10 numeral pennants (1 to 0 inclusive) and 3 repeater pennants.

It is planned toward the end of 1933 to change the present Navy alphabet, numeral, and repeater pennants to conform to the new international code.

A correction sheet for the "Boat Book of the U. S. Navy, 1927," has been prepared and will be distributed to all ships in accordance with the allowance list in Article E-6104, Bureau of Navigation Manual. Shore stations will be issued these correction sheets on request to the Bureau. Requests from shore stations should state the number of Boat Books on hand.

Navy Medical Corps' New Rear Admirals—Distinguished records mark the careers of the two officers whose selection to be promoted to rear admirals, Navy Medical Corps, Oct. 1, 1933, has been approved by the President, as recorded in these columns last week. Those selected were Capt. Middleton Stuart Elliott, (MC), USN, now a member of the Naval Retiring Board and the Board of Medical Examiners, Navy Department; and Capt. James Chambers Pryor, (MC), USN, District Medical Officer of the First Naval District, Boston, Mass.

Captain Elliott was born in Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 16, 1872, was graduated from Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in 1894 and was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Medical Corps, USN, in 1896. During the Spanish American War, he served in the USS New York and USS Indiana and in July 1898 was transferred to the USS Oregon. He was awarded the Medal of Honor with the citation "For distinguished conduct in battle, engagements of Vera Cruz, April 21 and 22, 1914; was eminent and conspicuous in the efficient establishment and operation of the base hospital and in his cool judgment and courage in supervising first-aid stations on the firing line and removing the wounded." He was on duty at the Naval Recruiting Station, New York City, from July 1914 to 1917, when he was transferred to command the Naval Hospital, Canacao, P. I. He was in command of the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., from December 1919 to 1923, when he was ordered to duty in the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. In 1927 he was transferred to the Puget Sound Navy Yard and was assigned as District Medical Officer, 11th Naval District, San Diego, Calif., in 1930. He has been a member of the Naval Retiring Board and the Naval Examining Board since June 1932.

Captain Pryor was born in Winchester, Tenn., March 13, 1871, was graduated from Vanderbilt University Medical School in 1894, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Naval Medical Corps in 1897. During the Spanish American War he served in the USS Albatross. In 1913, he was attached to the USS North Dakota and had service with the Marine Expeditionary Regiment in the West Indies in 1915. From 1916 to 1920 he was on duty at the Naval Medical School and the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., and was in command of the Naval Hospital, Hampton Roads, Va., from May 1920 to July 1921. After service as Senior Medical Officer in the Navy Yard, Norfolk, he was appointed Fleet Surgeon and Aide on the Staff, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet. He was in charge of the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., from 1924 to 1927. After completing the course of instruction at the Army War College, he was on duty at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., from 1928 to 1931 when he reported for duty as District Medical Officer, 1st Naval District, Boston. Captain Pryor has completed postgraduate courses in hygiene and public health, in diseases of the eye, and at the Naval Medical School.

Former Service Men on State Advisory Board—Many familiar names are among those whose appointments to state advisory boards under the Public Works Administration were announced this week.

Harry S. Berry, of Nashville, who was appointed to the Tennessee Board, is widely known in the service. Mr. Berry was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1904 and appointed a second lieutenant of cavalry. Five years later he resigned to engage in civil enterprise, but returned in 1916 to serve as a colonel of infantry on the Mexican border. During the World War he served in France as a colonel of field artillery. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the 115th Field Artillery and for his services in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and in the operation of the 2nd Army.

In Colorado, Morrison Shafroth, of Denver was appointed. Mr. Shafroth was an artillery commander overseas. R. J. Paulette, of Salina, Kansas, was appointed to the Kansas Board. Mr. Paulette served overseas with the Corps of Engineers. In Nevada, Robert A. Allen, of Carson City, was appointed. Mr. Allen, an engineer, served as an officer with the railway artillery during the World War. Burnett R. Maybank, of Charleston, was appointed on the South Carolina board. Mr. Maybank, mayor of Charleston, served in the Navy during the World War. Major Ora Bundy, of Ogden, a former major in the Corps of Engineers, was appointed on the Utah Board.

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Navy Ship Contracts Awarded

Despite the protests of Senator Trammel, of Florida, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, the Navy Department on Thursday awarded contracts for 21 vessels to be built in private ship yards and allocated 16 vessels to be constructed at Navy Yards.

The contracts were approved by President Roosevelt after Adm. William H. Standley, Chief of Operations; Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, Chief Constructor; and Rear Adm. S. M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, had made an airplane visit to him at Hyde Park. They went under personal orders from Secretary Swanson.

The ward of contracts was made as follows:

Aircraft Carriers Nos. 5 and 6 to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., for the stated price of \$19,000,000 each, subject to adjustments for changes in the cost of direct labor and material within certain definite limitations.

To the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass., Heavy Cruiser No. 40 for the fixed price of \$11,720,000 without adjustment for changes in labor and material costs.

Heavy Cruiser No. 40 is the sixteenth 8-inch 10,000 ton Cruiser referred to in the London Treaty and under the express provision of that Treaty this vessel cannot be laid down before Jan. 1, 1934, with a completion date for the vessel of Jan. 2, 1937.

To the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., two Light Cruisers of the Nos. 42 to 45 Class, for the fixed price of \$11,677,000 each, without adjustment for changes in labor and material costs.

To the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., two submarines Nos. 174 and 175 for the fixed price of \$2,770,000 each, without adjustment for increases in the cost of labor and material in accordance with the bidder's design. This price is on the basis of main propelling machinery being furnished by the Government and installed by the contractor.

Of the eight 1850-ton Destroyers, the contracts were all awarded on a fixed price basis without adjustment for changes in cost of labor and material as follows:

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Quincy, Mass., four Destroyers under the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, for the fixed price of \$3,896,000 each, and to the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., four Destroyers to be built from funds allocated from the National Industrial Recovery Act for the fixed price of \$3,775,000 each.

The six 1500-ton Destroyers were awarded as follows on the basis of a stated price subject to adjustments within certain definite limitations for changes in cost of labor and material:

The Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, two Destroyers for the sum of \$3,429,000 each.

To the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J., two Destroyers for the sum of \$3,410,800 each, and

To the United Dry Docks, Inc., New York, N. Y., two Destroyers for the sum of \$3,400,000 each.

Owing to the fact that the working plans for the 1850 and the 1500-ton Destroyers will be furnished by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and the United Dry Docks, Inc., respectively, the above prices for the other shipyards are subject to certain definite reductions for value of plans received.

The final allocations of vessels of the "National Industrial Recovery" program to Government yards was authorized today as follows:

Two submarines to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. (previously announced).

Two Destroyers to the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. (previously announced).

One Light Cruiser and one Gunboat to the Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. (Gunboat previously announced).

One Light Cruiser and two Destroyers to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Two Destroyers to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

One Gunboat to the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C. (previously announced).
Two Destroyers to the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Two Destroyers to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Senator Trammel's protest aroused considerable speculation as to the possibility of rejecting the cruiser bids, but the speculation was short lived, the award of the contracts being announced the day following publication of the Senator's letter to President Roosevelt. The Senator's letter follows:

"Dear Mr. President:
"I have been quite interested in analyzing the bids opened by the Navy Department on July 26, 1933, which were submitted by the shipbuilders on naval construction. I believe a thorough study of the matter should be made.

"It is my information that:
"On September 16, 1931, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, bid for one 1,500-ton destroyer \$2,728,500.

"On July 26, 1933, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, bid for an identical destroyer \$2,670,000, or a decrease in price of \$58,500.

"On December 14, 1932, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation bid for one eight-inch gun (heavy) 10,000-ton cruiser \$8,196,000.

"On July 26, 1933, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation bid for the same cruiser \$11,720,000, or an increase in price of \$3,524,000.

"There appear to have been but four bidders on cruisers and eight on destroyers. Gulf Industries, Inc., of Pensacola, Fla., appears to have submitted bids on the destroyers.

"It is my information that, in addition to the facts outlined above, it was known in advance which of the four concerns bidding on the cruisers would be low on each of the several items, and it appears to have been known in advance that the position of each of the said shipbuilders would be protected by bids submitted by the remaining shipbuilders. For instance:

"Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, \$11,720,000.

"Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., \$13,800,000.

"United Dry Docks, Inc., \$14,800,000.

"The bid of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation on the two light cruisers was protected by the other three bidders, as follows:

"New York Shipbuilding, \$11,657,000.

"Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, \$12,780,000.

"New York Shipbuilding Corporation, \$12,100,000.

"New York Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., \$13,900,000.

"United Dry Docks, Inc., no bid.

"I am unable to justify in my own mind the increase in cruiser cost, as indicated by the 1932 and 1933 bids, particularly when those bids are compared with the destroyer bids of 1931 and 1933. I am convinced that the cruiser bids should be rejected.

"Your attention is invited to the fact that Gulf Industries, Inc., of Pensacola, Fla., in its letter to the Secretary of the Navy dated July 29, 1933, stated that it is prepared to submit bids on the cruisers which will save the Government millions of dollars, and this is so whether the bidding is reopened by private negotiations or by a call for new bids.

"I bespeak your careful and thoughtful consideration of this request that the cruiser bids be rejected."

Settle Old Score

For many, many months the matter of General Sherman's march through Georgia and South Carolina has been the subject of controversy between Capt. T. J. Davis, loyal South Carolinian, and 1st Lt. John B. Sherman, grand nephew of the Civil War General.

Captain Davis, who is aide to General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, made claims of losses suffered to his forebears as the result of the famous march. Lieutenant Sherman at first was inclined to treat the claims lightly, maintaining that it has been his personal observation

that virtually everyone in the States concerned seems to believe he would have been a millionaire if it had not been for General Sherman.

But Captain Davis—with genial insistence—has won.

On Thursday morning a detail of enlisted men delivered to his office in the War Department a crate containing two eight weeks old Poland China pigs accompanied by the following letter:

Headquarters Sixteenth Brigade,
Office of the Brigade Commander,
Washington, D. C.

August 2, 1933.

Subject: Pigs

To: Capt. Thomas Jefferson Davis,
A. G. D.,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

1. In answer to your claim for property stolen by Gen. William T. Sherman during his stroll through Georgia, it gives me great pleasure to be able to reimburse you, in kind, for the property taken.

2. Gen. Sherman was very lenient in the terms of peace offered the Rebel Army and I am sure that it was a matter of oversight that your family was not reimbursed many years ago.

3. I hope that this favorable action on your claim will go far to cement the friendly relations between the North and the South, and at least keep one damned Rebel from claiming that he would have been a millionaire today had it not been for my uncle's march through the South.

4. Will you be so kind as to acknowledge receipt of the two pigs by indorsement hereon.

(Signed.)

JOHN B. SHERMAN,
First Lieutenant, Infantry,
For and in the absence of
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
General, U. S. Army.

Captain Davis replied as follows:

August 3, 1933.

Subject: Receipt for pigs.

To: Lieut. John B. Sherman, aid to Gen. Miles, 16th Brigade, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

1. I have the honor to accept two pigs, this date tendered to me in your name, in full satisfaction of damages resulting to the chattels and possessions of the Davis clan through the acquisitive tendencies of the Sherman horde during its historic visit to the State of South Carolina.

2. To me it has been a life-long disappointment that upon your uncle's arrival there my male forbears were unavoidably absent from their homes, engaged in the business of fighting a war. I assure you that nothing less important could have prevented them from being present to extend to the strangers within their gates a type of hospitality and warmth of greeting appropriate to the circumstances. My only consolation for this failure on our part has been the knowledge that the damn Yanks enjoyed to the full the sport of swine-chasing—no doubt because it afforded them the novel experience of running toward rather than from an adversary, even if only a pig.

3. I trust that this acknowledgment of Davis culpability will combine with your belated act of restitution to assuage the pangs of a festering conscience. My hope is that these pigs, in their maturity, will come to appreciate the full significance of this event, and forgive, as I do, the kidnapping of their ancestors almost 70 years ago.

(Signed) T. J. DAVIS,
Capt., Adjutant General's Dept.,
Aid to the Chief of Staff.

And there the matter rests. Captain Davis has assigned his newly acquired charges to a boarding school in nearby Maryland. When they reach maturity, he says, he will invite Lieutenant Sherman to a pork dinner.

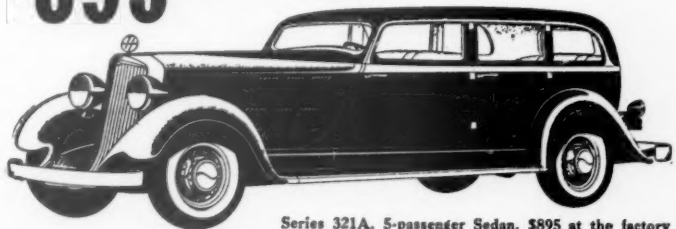
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Discipline and Leave for CCC's

New regulations setting forth the extent and manner in which the disciplinary authority of company or unit commanders in Civilian Conservation Corps duty may be exercised have been completed by the War Department in collaboration with the Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

The regulations give camp commanders authority to admonish CCC workers, suspend their privileges, give them duties other than their regulation work or deduct money from their cash allowances. The workers, however, have the right to appeal from the camp commander to the Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

The new circular also grants authority to give leaves of absences with pay in cases of emergency.

The text of the circular follows:

"The change to paragraph 19, War Department Regulations, Civilian Conservation Corps (Provisional), April 5, 1933, published in paragraph 1, CCC Circular No. 7, War Department, 1933, is rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

"19. *Discipline.*—a. *Disciplinary responsibility of company commanders.*—The commanding officer of each company or unit is charged with the responsibility of maintaining such discipline among his men as is necessary to provide equality of opportunity and privileges for them and to maintain the efficiency and good order of his unit. The status of all members of the Civilian Conservation Corps is that of civilians. For crime and offenses which constitute a violation of civil (criminal) laws, members of the Corps shall be delivered to the civil authorities.

"b. *Disciplinary authority of company or unit commanders.*—A company or unit commander is authorized to administer the following punishment at his discretion:

"(1) *Admonition.*—For simple offenses that have been observed by those in authority or admitted by the member committing them and for one which prompt admonition by the officer cognizant of the act is the most suitable action, no hearings shall be required and no record made.

"(2) *Suspended privileges.*

"(3) *Substitution of specified duties within the camp instead of the regular work.*—For a maximum period of one week when such form of punishment will not interfere with the work project in the field.

"(4) *Deduction of cash allowance.*—Total of deduction in a month not to exceed three days' cash allowance, except as provided in (5) below.

"(5) *Members of the Civilian Conservation Corps dishonorably discharged forfeit all cash allowances and allotments due, but will be furnished transportation in kind and subsistence during travel as contemplated in paragraph 36.*—For the following offenses: Refusal to work; Absence without leave or desertion; Continued or serious misconduct; Unwillingness to abide by the rules and regulations prescribed for the Civilian Conservation Corps by those in responsible charge.

"c. *Hearings required.*—A company or unit commander, after ascertaining to his satisfaction, by such investigation as he deems necessary, that an offense which is properly cognizable by him and requiring more than admonition has been committed by a member of his unit shall hold a hearing of the case. The accused shall have the right to be represented by any one of the selected and enrolled men, commissioned military personnel, or work project supervisors whom he designates. The commander shall at this hearing concisely and clearly inform the accused of the charges against him, afford the accused an opportunity to state his case, and call such witnesses as the accused desires be called and as are required to substantiate the accusation. The accused or his representative or both and the commander shall have ample opportunity to question all witnesses. The hearing shall be conducted

in a fair, patient, and firm manner, and in accordance with the rules of evidence.

"d. *Appeal from decision rendered.*—The accused shall have the right to appeal from the decision rendered and punishment imposed by the commander to the Director, Emergency Conservation Work, if dissatisfied with either or both. This appeal shall be made in writing within two weeks of the decision rendered and punishment imposed and shall be routed by the camp commander through the district commander to the corps area commander and by him to the War Department, Washington, D. C., for transmittal to the Director, Emergency Conservation Work, and shall not operate as a stay of the decision rendered and the punishment imposed.

"e. *Records.*—The company or unit commander shall cause a record of each hearing to be made and filed showing the nature of the charges with place and date of commission of the charge of offense, and the nature and date of imposition of the punishment only, except in cases involving probable dismissal which shall be more complete, include a brief chronicle of the hearing, findings, and punishment, and the transmission through military channels, as in the case of appeal, of such report, if terminating in the dismissal of the accused, to the Director, Emergency Conservation Work, within twenty-four hours of the findings and punishment. All records, whether nominal or more extended, shall set forth these details which will enable intelligent and complete replies to be made in answer to inquiries which may be made. Forfeiture of pay imposed upon men selected for and enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps shall be entered upon the pay roll in column of remarks immediately following the name of the man punished as follows:

"Forfeit . . . day . . . pay, per hearing (date)

"f. *Absence from duty.*—Under such instructions as the camp commander may prescribe with the approval of the chief supervisor of the work project, leave of absence with pay, in an emergency, may be granted a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps provided that the total leave so granted shall not exceed 1½ working days per month for the number of months the member has been enrolled and an aggregate of 7 working days for the six-month period. Records of leaves granted shall be entered under "Remarks" on Civilian Conservation Corps Form 1.

"g. *Absence from duty due to misconduct.*—Absence from duty due to misconduct of men selected and enrolled in Civilian Conservation Corps shall be punished as provided for above (see par. 21b).

"h. *Gambling.*—All forms of gambling by the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the camps or elsewhere are strictly forbidden. Violations are punishable as provided for above.

"i. *Visitors and visiting days.*—The camp commander shall have complete control to limit the number of visitors to the work camps and to specify the number of visiting days allowable. Women visitors shall be subject to the usually accepted restrictions. All visitors are subject to be expelled for misconduct and, if the overt act constituted an infraction of a State or Federal statute or regulation, to being turned over to civil authorities.

"j. *Desertion.*—Enrolled men absent without leave from their proper organization or station will not be dropped in desertion until after a continued absence of 7 days. In all cases arising under this paragraph, organization commanders will drop enrolled men on desertion of the eighth day of continuous absence without authority, discharge them, and dispose of their records as directed."

6th CA Judge Advocate

Lt. Col. Charles H. MacDonald, JAGD, having reported to the commanding General, Sixth Corps Area, is announced as Corps Area Judge Advocate, effective July 18, 1933, with station in Chicago.

National Rifle Matches

Plans for the shoots at which will be determined the 1933 national rifle and pistol championships, carrying with them the impressive outlay of N. R. A. trophies, are being pushed briskly by the National Rifle Association.

One complete national meet has been fixed. It will be the National Small-Bore Rifle Tournament which will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, over the period commencing Monday, Aug. 28, and concluding Labor Day, Sept. 4. All the .22-caliber rifle championships will be settled at this shoot, none of the trophies in this class of shooting being allotted any of the state or regional shoots. Col. C. E. Stodter, USA, will be the executive officer at the small-bore rifle meet.

The .30-caliber rifle range at Perry will also see plenty of action in competition for the .30-caliber rifle match trophies of the N. R. A. for the Ohio State Rifle Association will sponsor a big-bore shoot preceding the national small-bore meet. It will open on August 26 and run through August 28, the day on which the .22-caliber activities will begin with re-entry matches.

While all the small-bore titles and trophy winners will be determined at the Camp Perry small-bore gathering, the .30-caliber rifle and the pistol championships will be decided on the basis of scores fired at all state and regional shoots, including the Camp Perry high-powered rifle matches.

A new international match will be inaugurated during the Camp Perry small-bore matches when the United States team will fire its scores. The competing nations will be the United States, Great Britain and Germany, the team of each country to fire its scores on its own range on pre-announced dates. The conditions of the new event call for teams of ten men, 40 shots per man at 50 meters on the international 50-meter small-bore target, .22-caliber rifles with metallic sights, all prone. The teams are

to be selected by the National Rifle Association for the United States, the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs for Great Britain and the German Association for Hunters and Sportsmen for Germany. A challenge trophy for the winner of the match is being provided by the Rhenish-Westfalian Explosive Company, of Nuremberg, Germany.

The United States teams in the new international match, the Dewar trophy match and the international railwaymen's match will fire their scores at Perry on the closing day of the small-bore meet and the American Legion team in the Inter-allied (Fidac) small-bore championship match will fire its scores on the preceding day.

The rifle trophies of the National Rifle Association are probably the most outstanding of any sport in intrinsic, historic and artistic value, and the arrangement of the rifle association to have them all competed for in the national small-bore shoot and in the state and regional .30-caliber rifle and pistol matches keeps them in perpetual competition without a year's lapse, for the last year they were placed in competition in regional shoots when, like this year, the usual Camp Perry National Rifle and Pistol Matches were eliminated as part of the government's economy program.

Render Units Inactive

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the following units of the 2nd Engineers, Ft. Logan, Colo., were rendered inactive on July 31, 1933: 2nd Battalion Headquarters, Company D, Company F.

The organizational records, as well as flags, trophies, etc., of the units rendered inactive will be retained at the regimental headquarters.

Company B, 2nd Engineers, will be rendered active on August 1, 1933, with station, at Ft. Logan, Colo. The Commanding Officer, Ft. Logan, will make the necessary transfers of enlisted personnel.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 977)

CHAPLAINS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN E. YATES, C. of Ch. Harry C. Fraser, from University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., assigned Ft. Bragg, N. C. (July 29.)

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. HARRY G. BISHOP, C. of FA 2nd Lt. Thomas L. Sherburne, Jr., from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Sill, Okla. (July 28.)

Capt. Doyle O. Hickey, from office of Director, Public Bldgs. and Public Parks of National Capital, Aug. 8, to Ft. Myer, Va. (July 31.)

1st Lt. Wilbert E. Sahllene, from West Point, N. Y., to Ft. Hoyle, Md. (July 31.)

1st Lt. Thomas North, from Amer. Battle Monuments Commission, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. (Aug. 1.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GULICK, C. of CAC 1st Lt. Vernon C. Stevens, from CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., to Baltimore, Md., report QMC Motor Transport School, Holabird Qm. Depot. (July 29.)

Maj. Lawrence B. Weeks, detailed in Natl. Guard Bureau, Sept. 1, from New York City, N. Y., to Office Chief of National Guard Bureau. (Aug. 2.)

1st Lt. John A. Weeks, detailed in QMC Sept. 1, from Ft. Banks, Mass., to QMC School, Philadelphia, Pa. (Aug. 2.)

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of Inf. Capt. Claude E. Gaskins, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, July 31, announced. (July 28.)

Capt. Clyde Kelly, Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., report Army retiring board for examination. (July 28.)

Maj. Theodore P. Heap, from Phila. Qm. Depot, Phila., Pa., to report QMC School as student in 1933-34 course, same station. (July 29.)

Capt. Joseph H. Comstock, Beloit, Wis., to Chicago, Ill., report Army retiring board for examination. (July 29.)

1st Lt. Lester G. Degnan, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, July 31, announced. (July 31.)

Capt. Harry D. Furey, 1st Lt. Earl T. McCullough, 1st Lt. Joseph A. Kietly and 1st Lt. James B. Howat, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. (Aug. 2.)

Capt. Hugh C. Parker, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. (Aug. 2.)

Capt. Roy F. Turrentine, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. (Aug. 2.)

Col. Ralph McCoy, from Philippines, to Pres. of S. F. Calif. (Aug. 3.)

Capt. Stanley J. Grogan, from Rec. Pub. Bureau, Governors Island, N. Y. (Aug. 3.)

Capt. John H. Baxter, from N. Y. NG, New York City, to Porto Rico. (Aug. 3.)

Maj. Frank A. Jones, from Lincoln, Nebr., to Hawaiian Dept. (Aug. 3.)

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, C. of Cav. 1st Lt. Lawrence E. Schick, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. (Aug. 1.)

1st Lt. C. Stanton Babcock, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Ft. Monmouth, N. Y. (Aug. 3.)

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. B. D. FOULLOIS, C. of AC 1st Lt. Robert W. C. Winsett, from Langley Fld., Va., to Middletown Air Depot, Middletown, Pa. (July 29.)

Maj. Rosenham Beam, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Riley, Kans. (Aug. 1.)

LEAVES

Maj. Richard K. Sutherland, GSC, 15 days, Aug. 1. (July 28.)

Capt. Harry B. Sepulveda, AGD, 15 days, Oct. 22. (July 28.)

Capt. Samuel A. Greenwell, GSC, 10 days, Aug. 7. (July 29.)

Maj. Gen. John W. Gulick, C. of AC, 21 days, Aug. 7. (July 29.)

Ch. Julian E. Yates, C. of Ch., 1 month, 10 days, Aug. 1. (July 31.)

1st Lt. Gaylord L. Phipps, Inf., 14 days, Aug. 17. (July 31.)

Col. John P. Wade, AGD, 15 days, Aug. 15. (Aug. 1.)

1st Lt. Col. Roy A. Hill, GSC, 1 month, Aug. 7. (Aug. 1.)

Maj. Wm. F. Tompkins, GSC, 14 days, Aug. 3. (Aug. 1.)

Maj. J. Garesche Ord, GSC, 10 days, Aug. 5. (Aug. 1.)

Maj. Thomas J. McGrath, QMC, 1 month, 15 days, Oct. 1. (Aug. 1.)

Capt. Walter H. Wells, extension, 10 days. (Aug. 1.)

Maj. Clinton W. Russell, GSC, 2 months on account of sickness, Aug. 2. (Aug. 2.)

1st Lt. Earl C. Robbins, AC, 2 months, Aug. 8. (Aug. 2.)

Maj. Douglas H. Gillette, 21 days, Aug. 3. (Aug. 3.)

1st Lt. Richard E. Cobb, extension, 1

month. (Aug. 3.)

Maj. Samuel D. Avery, MC, 2 months, Sept. 1. (Aug. 3.)

Maj. John P. Lucas, GSC, 7 days, Aug. 20. (Aug. 3.)

Capt. Chas. A. Easterbrook, AGD, 21 days, Aug. 8. (Aug. 3.)

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of Ch. Ivan L. Bennett to grade of major, July 29, is announced. (Aug. 1.)

The promotion of Ch. Monroe S. Caver to grade of major, Aug. 1, is announced. (Aug. 1.)

The promotion of each of the following-named officers is announced, Aug. 1:

Quartermaster Corps

Capt. Alonzo L. Littell to Maj. Capt. Clarence Longacre to Maj. Capt. Percival S. Holmes to Maj. Capt. John Schocklin to Maj.

Ordnance Department

1st Lt. Paul L. Deylits to Capt. Lt. Col. Henry T. Bull (detailed in GSC) to Col.

Field Artillery

Lt. Col. Francis A. Ruggles (detailed in GSC) to Col. Capt. William S. Evans to Maj.

1st Lt. Edwin L. Siebert to Capt. 1st Lt. Charles C. Blanchard to Capt. 1st Lt. Henry W. Holt to Capt.

Coast Artillery Corps

1st Lt. Joseph S. Robinson to Capt. 1st Lt. James F. Pichel to Capt.

Infantry

Maj. Elbe A. Lathrop to Lt. Col. 1st Lt. Ernest W. Gruhn to Capt. 1st Lt. John Haleston to Capt.

2nd Lt. Cyril E. Williams (detailed in OD) to Capt. 2nd Lt. Vachel D. Whatley, Jr., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Harry E. McKinney to 1st Lt. 2nd Lt. Carl E. Landquist to 1st Lt. 2nd Lt. Antonio Segarra to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Guy S. Meloy, Jr., to 1st Lt. 2nd Lt. George V. H. Moseley, Jr., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Roy W. Axup to 1st Lt. 2nd Lt. Forrest A. Hornisher to 1st Lt.

Air Corps

Maj. Jacob H. Rudolph to Lt. Col. 2nd Lt. John W. Kirby to 1st Lt.

TRANSFERS

The transfer of 2nd Lt. John E. Barr, FA, to AC, July 14, is announced. (Aug. 1.)

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Harry H. Watson, from 9th CA, Pres. of S. F. Calif., Aug. 1, proceed to home, await retirement. (Aug. 1.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following are placed on the retired list at the station indicated, effective July 31, and sent to their homes:

Mr. Sgt. James L. Lail, FA, Schofield Barracks, T. H.; Mr. Sgt. Ernest D. Fassons, Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr.; Tech. Sgt. Geo. Williams, OD, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; 1st Sgt. John C. Collins, CA, Ft. Banks, Mass.; Tech. Sgt. Warren M. Dodson, CE, Ft. Humphreys, Va.; Mr. Sgt. Junius J. Martin, deml. Conn. NG, Stamford, Conn.; Pvt. 1c James Williams, Med. Dept., Ft. Rosecrans, Calif.; Mr. Sgt. Oliver Hall, AC, France Fld., Canal Zone; Tech. Sgt. Curling H. Brown, QMC, Ft. Crook, Nebr.; Tech. Sgt. Lloyd M. Gower, FA, Ft. Davis, C. Z.; Mr. Sgt. Chas. W. Wyss, CAC, Ft. Ruger, T. H.; Pvt. Chas. S. Tolliver, QMC, Washington, D. C.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

The following-named enlisted men of the FA will be sent to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., for duty as students in the radio electricians course at the Signal School, to arrive between Sept. 4 and 7, and upon completion of the course will return to their proper stations:

Ft. Hoyle, Md.—Sgt. Robert O. Forrest, Hq. Hq. Btry. & C.T., 2nd Bn., 6th FA; P.F.C. William W. Simpson, Hq. Hq. Btry. & C.T., 2nd Bn., 6th FA.

Ft. Bragg, N. C.—P.F.C. William A. Cummings, Hq. Hq. Btry. & C.T., 2nd Bn., 4th FA; P.F.C. Joseph B. Bullock, 13th FA Brig. Hq. & Hq. Btry.; P.F.C. Alexander McGalliard, Hq. Hq. Btry. & C.T., 2nd Bn., 16th FA.

Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Pvt. Floyd L. Botkins, Hq. Hq. Btry. & C.T., 1st Bn., 3rd FA.

Ft. Sheridan, Ill.—Pvt. Gottfried Schaefer, Hq. Hq. Btry. & C.T., 2nd Bn., 3rd FA. Ft. Sill, Okla.—Pvt. Edward R. Covill, Hq. Hq. Btry. & C.T., 2nd Bn., 1st FA; P.F.C. Henry E. Newman, Hq. Hq. Btry. & C.T., 1st Bn., 18th FA.

The following-named enlisted men of the AC will be sent to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., in time to report Sept. 4, not later than Sept. 7, 1933, to the Commandant, The Signal School, for the Radio Electrician's Course commencing Sept. 11, 1933, and upon completion of such course to return by rail to proper stations:

Pvt. 1c William Graff, 60th Service Squadron, Mitchel Field, N. Y.; Pvt. Anthony Yappa, 90th Observation Squadron, Mitchel Field, N. Y.; Pvt. 1c Emil G. Zapor, AC Det., Bolling Field, D. C.; Pvt. John H.

Kelly, 28th Communications Section, Langley Field, Va.; Pvt. Ben W. Taylor, 2nd Bombardment Group Hq., Langley Field, Va.; Pvt. Glenn A. Hottenstein, 19th Airship Company, Langley Field, Va.; Pvt. Vincent H. Bridge, 49th Bombardment Squadron, Langley Field, Va.; Pvt. 1c Ray W. Rutman, 49th Bombardment Squadron, Langley Field, Va.; Pvt. Archie Bennett, 71st Service Squadron, Barksdale Field, La.; Pvt. Raymond L. Solstad, Flight "D," 10th Obs. Squadron, Ft. Riley, Kans.

(Aug. 3.) The following-named enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be sent to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., in time to report Sept. 9 to the Commandant, The Signal School, for courses of instruction and upon completion of such courses will return by rail to proper stations:

Pvt. 1c George P. Ranson, 4th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; Pvt. Wm. T. Reid, 16th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; St. Sgt. Robert B. Beaudreau, 5th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Pvt. 1c Robert A. Crance, 18th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Hayes, Ohio; Pvt. 1c John A. Gawarecki, 18th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Knox, Ky.; Pvt. 1c Kenneth L. Smith, 18th Sig. Svc. Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; Corp. John P. Vargo, 18th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Knox, Ky.; St. Sgt. Wm. H. Angel, 6th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Mr. Sgt. Lawrence J. O'Brien, 10th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Corp. Leon D. Adams, 10th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Riley, Kans.; Pvt. 1c John R. Wilson, 18th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Omaha, Nebr.; Corp. John F. Richmond, 19th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Pvt. Harold Taylor, 19th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Omaha, Nebr.; Mr. Sgt. Frederick L. Wright, 7th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Pvt. 1c Charles H. McLeod, 7th Sig. Svc. Co., Ft. Logan, Colo.; Corp. Fred L. Price, 7th Sig. Svc. Co., Kelly Field, Tex.; Pvt. 1c Phileon B. LeFlore, 2nd Signal Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Pvt. 1c Cletis M. Lakey, 2nd Signal Co., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Pvt. Vivian Sprague, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Pvt. Geo. L. Schweickert, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Pvt. Arthur P. Carucci, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; St. Sgt. Paul E. Bird, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Corp. Richard A. Erbacher, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Pvt. Robert A. Swan, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Pvt. 1c Walter A. Forsys, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Pvt. Harry A. Graham, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; St. Sgt. Wheeler Pratt, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Corp. Wm. E. Bowen, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Pvt. Joseph B. Tompkins, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Pvt. Cullen S. Gilmore, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Pvt. Ralston Butement, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Corp. Frederick J. McCormack, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Pvt. James J. McFarland, 1st Signal Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

ORGANIZED RESERVES

The following of the CWS-Res. are placed on active duty, Aug. 6, and will proceed to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.: Capt. Waldemar Vanselow, 1st Lt. P. T. Nesome and 1st Lt. Carlos W. Smith.

Capt. Hoyt D. Lucas, CWS-Res. to active duty, Aug. 6, at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

1st Lt. George H. May, Spec-Res. to active duty, Aug. 6, at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

The following of CWS-Res. to active duty, Aug. 6, at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.: Capt. Frank R. Johnson, Capt. Leonard Zoole, 1st Lt. Frank G. Calkin, 1st Lt. Earl A. Shrader, 1st Lt. Harold A. Staats, 2nd Lt. Paul W. Edeburn, 2nd Lt. R. C. Elderfield, 2nd Lt. Arnold K. Muzey, and 2nd Lt. Augustus Swart.

2nd Lt. C. F. Miller, CWS-Res. to active duty, Aug. 6, at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Appeals for Service Pay

Acquainted with their problems through years of intimate connection with personnel of the uniformed services, the firm of N. S. Meyer, Inc., through its vice president, Mr. A. A. Ruben, has appealed directly to President Roosevelt "for a speedy readjustment of the pay of the Army and Navy."

The letter follows:

July 26, 1933.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, The White House, Washington, D. C. Dear Mr. President: Monday night we listened with deep interest to your very impressive address outlining your plan for economic recovery. We wish to take this opportunity to express our accord with all of your proposals and to state that we are ready and willing to do our share toward that recovery.

We have been manufacturers of Military and Naval Insignia and Uniform Equipment for the past half century during which time we have prided our-

selves on the manufacture of quality products at fair prices produced at fair wages and reasonable hours.

Prior to the World War, with the small Army and Navy maintained at that time, there were but few manufacturers in our industry. Competition was keen but fair.

With the increase in the size of the armed forces during and immediately after the War, many new firms (war babies) entered this field and, with the constant reduction of the size of our Army and Navy, these new firms became more unscrupulous and unethical as business became more difficult to obtain.

Until 1932 we had only to contend with the constant reduction in the size of our armed forces to which we were able to adjust ourselves.

However, the reduction in the pay of the personnel of the Army and Navy has so curtailed their purchasing power and interfered with the personal budget of each of the members of the Army and Navy, which is of necessity considerably above that of the average civilian, that this industry, instead of looking with encouragement to the future must further retrench in view of increased costs of raw materials and labor and the decrease in the purchasing power of those members of the Army and Navy who constitute the ultimate consumers.

Regardless of the contemplated reduction of the armed forces throughout the world, it is evident that, for the time being at least, we are required to maintain an Army and Navy.

Since we must have these organizations and since we require each member of those organizations to be fully equipped as prescribed for individuals of that calling in addition to maintaining a civilian wardrobe and comfortable home, it is only fair that we grant them an income sufficient to enable them to maintain themselves as regulations specify and common standards dictate.

We must realize that the Army particularly has been sufficiently handicapped by being compelled to make the 1908 base pay fit in with the post-war costs of living. It was only during the year 1931 and part of 1932 that they were able to make ends meet and with the 8 1/2 per cent pay cut which they were compelled to accept for 1932 and the 15 per cent cut thus far in 1933, they are again placed in that unfavorable position in which they found themselves prior to 1930. This is being made even more difficult because of the increases in living costs which have already manifested themselves and which will no doubt continue to mount.

Since our industry, as well as many others, depends upon the conditions which govern that group, we respectfully suggest that steps be taken to ameliorate those conditions.

The tremendous decrease in the volume of sales of this industry, due to the Army and Navy pay reduction, indicates the necessity for further reductions in salaries and possibly in the number of employees. However, in view of your appeal and because we are most anxious to cooperate for the general good, we shall not take such steps. Instead, we shall assume the additional burden of the re-arrangement of our organization to conform with your plan and hope for the speedy readjustment of the pay of the Army and Navy, thus enabling us to continue this effort.

Very respectfully,

N. S. Meyer, Inc.

By: A. A. Ruben,

Vice-President.

Veterans of Foreign Wars

The National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will be held at Milwaukee, Wisc., from Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, 1933.

Wyandotte Brand Chemicals

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Navy Relief Society

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.—The Annual Garden Party for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society Fund will be held by the ladies of the New Hampshire Auxiliary, Mrs. Clarence S. Kempff, President, on the grounds surrounding the Commandant's House, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. on Saturday, August 5, 1933, from 2 to 6 p.m., D.S.T.

The Navy Relief Society is an organization maintained and primarily supported and contributed to by Navy people. The object of its fund is to render aid to distressed mothers, or widows and orphans of deceased enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, and provisional aid to wives and children and enlisted men temporarily in distress, as they are often not eligible to local charity.

There exists one or more Auxiliaries in each of the Naval Districts. Thus supervision and care, when desired, can be extended to the families in sickness or distress whose husband or father may be serving at too great a distance to come to the rescue.

In case of the death of an enlisted man far from home, Washington Headquarters immediately sends information to the local Auxiliary of the residence of the next of kin and the Relief Committee visits the stricken family prepared to render such assistance as may be needed.

The New Hampshire Auxiliary is desirous of increasing its donation to the Fund which is very low. In order to make this possible, we request the co-operation of all friends of the American Bluejacket and United States Marine.

Admission to the Garden Party is \$1.00 for adults, and 25 cents for children under 12 years of age, which includes Band Concert, Bridge, Dancing, Tea and Coffee, Sandwiches and Cake. There will also be on sale: flowers, cigarettes, balloons, ice cream cones, grab bag, and candy paddle wheel.

Among the patronesses for this occasion are: Mrs. Seabury Allen, Miss Elizabeth Bliss, Mrs. John Cadwalader, Mrs. George Coghill, Mrs. Joseph P. Conner, Mrs. Douglas Dismukes, Mrs. E. A. Dodd, Mrs. L. Lawrence Green, Mrs. Dwight Hall, Mrs. F. W. Hartford, Mrs. R. H. Hawkins, Mrs. A. C. Heffenger, Mrs. Lovell Hodge, Mrs. Henry H. Hough, Mrs. John Mead Howells, Mrs. Harry Hungerford, Mrs. Alexander Legare, Mrs. Morris Ernest Locke, Mrs. Josiah C. Low, Mrs. James R. May, Mrs. R. E. O'Neill, Mrs. S. F. A. Pickering, Mrs. Fergus Reid, Mrs. James Remick, Mrs. Henry L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles S. Sanger, Mrs. W. N. Souther, Mrs. John G. M. Stone, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, Mrs. John Thaxter, Mr. Henry Tuck, Mrs. Wallis D. Walker, Mrs. Horace Washington and Mrs. Barrett Wendell.

Personals

Maj. Gen. Irving J. Carr, The CSO of the USA, has left Washington on a month's motor trip. He will return about the end of August.

Mrs. Charles H. White, wife of Lieutenant Colonel White, USA, left yesterday for Ft. McPherson, Ga., where she will remain until after the wedding of Miss Hult Willey to Lt. Milton Hughes Pressley, Jr., USA, which will take place at the Post Chapel at Ft. McPherson, Aug. 29.

Mrs. Jessie L. Beard, who was retired from the Office of The Quartermaster General April 1, was guest of honor on Tuesday at a luncheon arranged by her associates in the Mail and Records Branch of that office.

At the time of her retirement, Mrs. Beard had completed thirty-four years of service in the Office of The Quartermas-

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ter General, having been appointed from Madison, Indiana, March 3, 1899. For a number of years she was in charge of files in the Transportation and Telegraph Branch of the Central Disbursing Office of the Zone Finance Officer. In 1918 she was transferred to the Water Transport Branch, Office of The Quartermaster General, where she was also connected with the files. Upon consolidation of the files of the office into one branch, she took up her duties in the Mail and Records Branch where she was employed until her retirement.

Mrs. Beard has an enviable record in the service and upon her retirement was personally commended and felicitated by The Quartermaster General.

The luncheon was attended by a number of Mrs. Beard's former associates and an official representative of The Quartermaster General and was a delightful occasion.

In token of their esteem and good wishes, Mrs. Beard was presented by her co-workers with a beautiful handbag and a necklace of pearls.

At Ft. Winfield Scott, San Francisco, a largely attended Chapel Service was followed on Sunday last, by a farewell reception to Chaplain Wallace H. Watts and Mrs. Watts who sailed on the Republic Aug. 1 for their new station at Plattsburg Barracks.

The commanding officer, Colonel Pearce, spoke feelingly in appreciation of the Chaplain's four years' work at the Post, and in behalf of those present, Private Melvin, who has been the Chaplain's clerical assistant, in a few well chosen remarks, presented to Chaplain and Mrs. Watts a beautiful auto rug. Refreshments were served and an hour of social pleasure enjoyed. Mrs. Floyd Crawford, Privates Melvin and Janert were in charge of arrangements.

Col. Alvin K. Baskette, 3rd Corps Area Quartermaster, was the guest of honor at a farewell dinner given in the Baltimore post office cafeteria by all civilian and military personnel of that office.

Colonel Baskette left Tuesday, Aug. 1 for his new station at headquarters of the 5th Corps Area, Columbus, Ohio. He has been on duty at 3rd Corps Area Headquarters for five years and climaxed his service here with the supply and equipment of more than thirty thousand men enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps now at work in the forests.

Capt. Stuart D. Campbell, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Benning, has been retired from active duty with the army. Captain Campbell has been at his home for some time awaiting this retirement, which took place on July 31, 1933.

Weddings and Engagements

Mrs. Noble James Willey announces the engagement of her daughter, Hult Willey, to Lt. Milton Hughes Pressley, Jr., USA, class of 1931, USMA.

The wedding will take place in the Post Chapel, Ft. McPherson, Ga., Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock.

Maj. John M. Evey, Dent-Res, USA, and Mrs. Evey, of Evanston, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Annette Lucille Sachs, to Lawrence Stuart Sutton, of Evanston.

Miss Sachs is the sister of Lt. Edward Irving Sachs of Ft. Brady, Mich.

The wedding will take place in the early autumn.

Miss Jean Lewis Walker, daughter of Col. Eugene B. Walker, USA, and Mrs. Walker, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., was married to Lt. Milton L. Ogden, USA, July 29, in the chapel of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The bride was escorted by her uncle, Maj. Henry Wingate, USA, of Ft. Humphreys, Va. Mrs. Lawrence Guyer was the bride's only attendant and Lieuten-



MISS VIOLET WHELEN
Daughter of Lt. Col. Townsend Whelen, USA, and Mrs. Whelen, whose engagement to Mr. William Glasgow Bowling was announced in March.

ant Guyer, USA, of Ft. Totten, was best man. The ushers were Lts. Charles Allen, Arthur Roth, Andrew Clarke and Edward Farnsworth.

Lieutenant Ogden and his bride will live at Ft. Totten, N. Y. She attended William and Mary College, in Williamsburg, Va. The bridegroom, who formerly lived in Chicago, was graduated from the United States Military Academy last year.

Miss Margaret McKinley, daughter of the Adjutant General of the USA, and Mrs. James Fuller McKinley, and a great-niece of President McKinley, was married July 28 to Lt. John Cogswell Oakes, USA, son of Col. John Calvin Oakes, USA-Ret, and Mrs. Oakes, of Charleston, S. C.

The ceremony was performed in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral by Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss McKinley was given in marriage by her father and had Miss Margaret Nixon as the maid of honor.

The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Livingston Smith, of Philadelphia; Miss Jean Kingman and Miss Janet Patterson.

Mr. Calvin Hawley Oakes, vice consul of the United States in Genoa, Italy, acted as best man for his brother. The ushers included Lt. Harry McK. Roper, Lt. Norris B. Harbold, Lt. Robert J. Fleming, Jr., and Lt. James E. Holley, all of the USA.

After the reception Lieutenant Oakes and his bride left for their wedding trip. Lieutenant and Mrs. Oakes will sail shortly for Panama, where Lieutenant Oakes is now stationed.

The bride attended St. Katherine's School in Virginia and was graduated from Holton Arms School, Washington, in June of last year. She was presented to society in Washington at a tea dance given at the Army War College last December.

Lieutenant Oakes, who attended Yale University, was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1928. He is an aid to Brig. Gen. Harold B. Fiske at Forte de Lesseps, in the Canal Zone.

Rear Adm. John Godwin Tawressey, (CC), USN, and Mrs. Tawressey announced the marriage of their daughter, Mary Constance, to Mr. John Stuart Milne on Monday, July 17, 1933, at Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

Procurements and Disbursements (Continued from First Page)

or hamper none. We are going to give every conceivable cooperation and seek the same. We will not be arbitrary nor use any 'strong arm' methods."

At this time, most of the activity centers around a survey being made of existing practices, facilities and personnel. An executive order will be framed setting forth the organization set-up of the consolidation and after that is done regulations will be drawn up based upon its provisions.

Already the Bureau of the Budget has sent around a questionnaire on procurement and storage to the various departments and agencies and another to secure more specific information needed by the Treasury organization is being prepared in Mr. Roberts' office.

As to the consolidation of disbursing activities, no further decisions have been made. A fact finding committee headed by Mr. Maurice Collins, of the Veterans Administration, appointed to draft a report on existing practices, facilities and personnel, in the various governmental agencies, is still at work and it is not expected to make its report for about six weeks. That report will be turned over to Commissioner Bell, of the accounts and deposits section of the Treasury Department, who will work out the details of the proposed consolidation and recommend a set-up to the President. The status of the services in that consolidation will not be determined until after the fact-find report is rendered.

As forecast in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, President Roosevelt has issued an executive Order delaying until Dec. 31, 1933, the execution of his proposal to consolidate all government procurement and disbursing activities.

The text of the executive order delaying the consolidations follows (the italicized matter is inserted to clarify references):

"Postponement of Certain Provisions of Executive Order No. 6166, of June 10, 1933.

"Whereas it appears that the interests of economy require that the transfers, consolidations, and eliminations provided for under sections 1 (consolidation of procurement agencies), 4 (consolidation of Disbursing activities), and 8 (Internal Revenue) of Executive Order No. 6166, of June 10, 1933, be delayed beyond the effective date of said order:

"Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of section 22 of said order, I hereby order that, except as hereinafter provided, the transfers, consolidations, and eliminations contemplated by sections 1 (except the abolition of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board), 4, and 8 of Executive Order No. 6166, of June 10, 1933, together with the operation of all other provisions of the said Order in so far as they relate to any of the said sections, shall be delayed until December 31, 1933: Provided, That any transfer, consolidation, or elimination in whole or in part under any of the said sections (except the abolition of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board) including any other provisions of the said Order in so far as they relate to any of the said sections may be made operative and in force between August 10, 1933, and December 31, 1933, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President."

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Heads O. & T. Section

Maj. F. S. Besson, CE, having reported to the Chief of Engineers, his assignment to duty as Chief, Operations and Training Section, Military Division Office, Chief of Engineers, is announced.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Aug. 3, 1933

Maj. Gen. Robert U. Patterson, the Surgeon General of the Army, has gone to Rehoboth Beach to join Mrs. Patterson and their children, to remain with them through August. General Patterson will spend the week-ends with his family during September.

Maj. Herbert J. Lawes, QMC, USA, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., has arrived in Washington for duty, and is at the Hotel Martineau accompanied by his mother Mrs. George H. Lawes.

Miss Jean Klingman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John J. Klingman, has gone to Non-quitt, Mass., for the month of August.

Maj. Oscar R. Cauldwell, USMC, will arrive in Washington from Haiti about Aug. 9, and will be at the Hotel Martineau for an indefinite stay.

Capt. H. R. Greenlee, director of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station, and his son, Cadet Halford R. Greenlee, Jr., who is on furlough from the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, are motoring to Illinois for a ten-day visit with Capt. Greenlee's sister, Mrs. W. K. Palmer, of Sterling.

Midshipman S. Francis Zeller, first class, has returned from the summer cruise to the Madeira Islands and has arrived at home for his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Zeller, of Lanier place.

Mrs. Train, wife of Capt. Charles Russell Train, USN, former naval aide at the White House, accompanied by her three sons, Mr. Cuthbert Train, Mr. Middleton Train and Mr. Russell Train, has left for the West Coast to join Capt. Train, who will be in command of a division of cruisers with headquarters at San Pedro, in October. Mrs. Train spent the past several weeks in the Capital visiting her mother, Mrs. G. W. Brown, and Capt. Train's mother, Mrs. C. J. Train.

Miss Esther Pick, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter R. Pick, entertained over the week-end her house guest, Miss Eleanor Stokes, of Baltimore.

Miss Esther Pick and her brother, Mr. Walter Pick, Jr., were hosts to Miss Stokes and a small group of friends on Saturday evening at the Army and Navy County Club.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. George V. Strong arrived last week from Geneva, Switzerland, where Col. Strong has been attending the conference, and are occupying the home of Capt. and Mrs. Elmer T. Foss, at 3527 Quebec street, for August. Capt. and Mrs. Foss with their family will spend August at Bay Ridge, Md.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Aug. 2, 1933

Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, Chief of Finance, USA, and Mrs. Coleman were guests last week of Col. Clifton C. Carter and Mrs. Carter.

Miss Sally Whipple, daughter of Col. Sherburne Whipple and Mrs. Whipple, of Ft. Hamilton, L. I., have departed after a visit to Col. Roger G. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. Maxwell Murray and Miss Anne Murray, wife and daughter of Col. Maxwell Murray, of Ft. Bragg, N. C., are visiting at the post. Mrs. Murray's son, Mr. Arthur Murray, is a member of the cadet third class at the Military Academy.

Col. Bethel Simpson and Mrs. Simpson returned to Aberdeen, Md. Their son is a member of the cadet third class at the Military Academy.

Of interest last week was the visit to the post, on Tuesday, of German Military Attache, Maj. Gen. Friedrich von Boetticher, who was escorted by Maj. Reginald B. Croft of the Army War College, Washington. They were entertained at luncheon by Maj. Gen. William D. Connor and Mrs. Connor, and later reviewed the Corps of Cadets at afternoon parade.

Miss Marion Nulsen, daughter of Col. Charles K. Nulsen and Mrs. Nulsen, of Washington, has been the guest of Col. William A. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell.

Maj. Roscoe B. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff have as their guest Miss Narcissa Reeder, daughter of Col. Russel Reeder, of Ft. Amador, Canal Zone.

Maj. John F. Conklin and Mrs. Conklin and their son, John Conklin, Jr., have departed for Major Conklin's new station at the Army War College in Washington.

Col. Clayton E. Wheat and Mrs. Wheat had as their guests last week the Rev. and Mrs. Roscoe T. Faust, of Cranford, N. J. The Rev. Mr. Faust recently was appointed chaplain at the U. S. Military Academy and will assume his duties here on Aug. 15.

Maj. Benjamin F. Caffey, Jr., and Mrs. Caffey have had as their guests Mrs. Caffey's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Meadows, and their son, William L. Meadows, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Washington and Mr. Paul Caffey, all of New York.

Capt. Marvel H. Parsons and Mrs. Parsons had as their guests last week Mr. Frank Smoot, of Alexandria, Va., and Miss Margaret Yakei, of Baltimore.

Col. William E. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison and family have gone to Madison Beach, Conn., where they have taken a cottage for the remainder of the summer.

Capt. Miles A. Coles and Mrs. Coles, with their son, returned to the post after passing several days with the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Kinsolving in Garden City, L. I.

Maj. Edward L. Moore has as his guest for the summer his niece, Miss Helen Hall, of Statesborough, Ga.

Col. Standford Jarman and Mrs. Jarman have as their guests their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar E. Clarke, of New York.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Aug. 3, 1933

Lt. and Mrs. Andrew La Force are among the recent arrivals on the station. Lieutenant Force having reported for duty at the Post-Graduate School. They came here from Long Beach, Calif., and are residing at 182 Duke of Gloucester street.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Dell, with their son Tommie and daughter Jeanne are occupying the house at 18 Southgate avenue, which they leased. Lieutenant Dell recently reported for a two-year tour of duty in the Naval Academy department of engineering.

Capt. Robert G. Heiner, USN, and Mrs. Heiner have as their guest Capt. Sullivan of the British Army.

Lt. and Mrs. Edward A. Solomons recently came to Annapolis from Long Beach, Calif., where Lieutenant Solomons was stationed on the USS Pennsylvania. They are living at 30 Murray avenue, and Lieutenant Solomons is taking a course at the Naval Post-Graduate School.

Comdr. and Mrs. Albert H. Rooks, who have been at the Annapolis Roads Club since their arrival from California a month ago, are occupying their quarters at 45 Rodgers road, on the naval reservation. Comdr. Rooks, who was on duty here several years ago as aide to Rear Adm. Louis M. Nulton, when the latter was superintendent of the Naval Academy, now is serving as secretary to the academic board.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Darlington Johnson and Miss Katharine D. Johnson have left Annapolis for their summer home at Turner, Me. They were accompanied as far as Burlington, Vt., by Miss Anna Douglas Valk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. dePeyster Valk. Miss Valk and Miss Johnson are visiting Miss Jane Bullard, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Bullard, at Burlington, and later she will accompany them to Turner.

Miss Vallette McNair and Miss Janet McNair, daughters of Comdr. and Mrs. F. V. McNair, have returned after spending a week in the Green Spring Valley with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Duer. Their sister, Miss Duer McNair, also returned after being the guest of Miss Peggy Baker, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Guy Baker, in Newport for four weeks.

Miss Florence King, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ernest J. King, spent last week in Washington with her uncle and aunt, Col. W. D. Smith, USA, and Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Hamilton South and her son, Midshipman Thomas South, have returned from a week's visit to Philadelphia. Mrs. South's elder son, Lt. Hamilton South, Jr., has gone to Boston for three months' temporary duty. He is a Marine Corps aviator.

Lt. Comdr. J. D. Wilson, who recently reported for duty in the ordnance department of the Naval Academy, Mrs. Wilson and their three children are occupying the house at 12 Shaw street, having come from Long Beach, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thorvald A. Solberg, left Annapolis Sunday for Philadelphia, where Commander Solberg has been assigned to duty in charge of the naval boiler laboratory of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. They plan to occupy a house in Haverford.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

July 31, 1933

Mrs. M. A. DeLaney spent several days last week visiting in Canton, Pa.

Mrs. Thomas Hartford and son who are now visiting in her home at Omaha, Nebraska, expect to leave for California in a few days to join her husband, Lt. T. J. Hartford, who is there on CCC duty.

Maj. J. H. St. John and Maj. J. S. Simmons and Maj. P. R. Hawley, of Washington, D. C., visited the Post Monday, July 24th.

Col. and Mrs. A. L. Bump and Mrs. Charles Morgan spent several days last week in Washington, and Ft. George G. Meade.

Brig. Gen. M. A. DeLaney returned to the Barracks, Friday evening, July 28 after a week's leave in Atlantic City.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer drove to Spring Garden, the summer home of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. McAllister of Harrisburg, Pa., Saturday, July 29, where Mrs. Stayer will stay for several days.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Garfield McKinney left Sunday morning, July 30 for Lake Ariel, Pa., where they will remain a month.

QUANTICO, VA.

Aug. 1, 1933

Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Swindler were the honor guests at a supper party given by Maj. and Mrs. Allen Simon. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Bennett, Lt. and Mrs. George McHenry, Lt. and Mrs. James Strother and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vardy. Lt. and Mrs. John Wehle are spending their vacation with Mrs. Wehle's parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Smedley D. Butler at Newtown Square, Pa.

Mrs. Lawson Sanderson and her children have gone to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Col. Thomas Clinton, USMC-ret., and his daughter, Miss Mollie Clinton, of Stratford, Conn., spent several days recently with Col. and Mrs. Edward Manwaring. After visiting in Fredericksburg, Col. Clinton and his daughter returned and passed the week end as guests of Maj. and Mrs. Leander Clapp.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Mixon recently arrived and moved into Government quarters. Capt. Mixon is on duty at the Marine Corps Schools.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Manwaring passed last week motoring through the Shenandoah Valley after accompanying their daughter, Miss Katherine Manwaring, to Orange, Va., where she attended a house party given while the horse show was in progress at Redbird, the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Boxley.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vardy gave an informal supper Saturday, July 22, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Swindler, who soon will be detached from the post. Their guests included Maj. and Mrs. Allen Simon, Capt. and Mrs. Maurice Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Bennett and Lt. and Mrs. William Sihler.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Dalton Davis have returned from their vacation spent at Gallatin, Mo. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Davis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davis, who will remain for a visit.

Capt. and Mrs. Gerald C. Thomas and their children renewed acquaintances here last week and went from here to Washington to be guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph S. Keyser. Capt. Thomas is on the staff of the Basic Officers' School in Philadelphia.

Lt. Fitzhugh Buchanan, who is serving with the Civilian Conservation Corps in Maryland, visited here last week, with his family.

FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

July 31, 1933

Last Saturday evening the officers and ladies of the post entertained at the Officers' Club with a dance in honor of the visiting officers here for summer camp.

Maj. Charles M. Parkin of Lancaster, Pa., who was formerly stationed at Ft. Meade, is here at present with the 316th Infantry.

Lt. and Mrs. James L. Keasler left the post during the week for a month's leave which they will spend in the South, and after which they will report to Holabird where Lt. Keasler is to attend the Motor Transport School.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins whose husband is away on CCC duty has had as her recent guests, her mother and brother. They have all now left the post for Georgia where Mrs. Elkins will spend a visit with her family.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert F. Carter have as their guest, Mrs. Harold E. Potter, whose husband is at present on duty with the CCC in Oregon, and his present permanent duty is with the Illinois National Guard, in Peoria.

Mrs. Charles C. Morgan who is spending the summer months in Carlisle Barracks near Capt. Morgan's CCC location, spent several days recently on the post, having motored down and back with Col. Arthur L. Bump, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Bump.

NEWPORT, R. I.

July 31, 1933

The first large Air Meet to take place in Newport was held last week, beginning with an aerial Treasure Hunt on Saturday, a dinner dance at the Clambake Club in the evening and the exhibition flying on Sunday. Officers of the Army and Navy, who were on the committees were: Capt. Herbert C. Coker, Capt. Harvey Delano, Col. Edward E. McCammon, Capt. J. H. Towers, Capt. W. G. Farrell, Comdr. A. H. Douglas and Lt. LaRue C. Lawbaugh.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Luke McNamee were the guests of honor at a dinner Friday evening given by Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward at "The Cloisters."

The officers of Ft. Adams gave a dance on Saturday evening. Maj. Benjamin Marshall, Capt. E. E. Thorpe and Lt. Lief Neprud were the committee.

Capt. Frank H. Sadler, USN, of the Naval War College, will be the speaker at the regular Tuesday meeting of the Rotary Club.

Capt. and Mrs. Harvey Delano gave a garden party last week at the commanding officer's quarters at the Torpedo Station for Rear Adm. and Mrs. Luke McNamee.

Comdr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Hart have returned from New York.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

July 25, 1933

Capt. Ulys R. Webb (MC), USN, commandant of the naval hospital, and Mrs. Webb entertained Wednesday evening with a dinner party in honor of Rear Adm. William T. Tarrant, USN, commandant of the eleventh naval district, and Mrs. Tarrant.

Lt. John G. Burrow, USN, and Mrs. Burrow have gone on a month's motor trip to their old home in Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. Charles M. Tozer, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Tozer entertained Saturday evening with a supper at their Coronado home in honor of Miss Stuart Grover of Norfolk, Va., a sister of the hostess.

Col. Charles H. Lyman, USMC, and Mrs. Lyman have arrived for a visit with their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman 3d, USN, who reside in Coronado.

Lt. Harold H. Connelley, USN, and family have gone to Vallejo to stay for the next four months.

Lt. John C. Munn, USMC, and Mrs. Munn entertained Friday evening at their home with an informal buffet supper.

Mrs. Joyce A. Ralph, wife of Lt. Ralph, USN, was hostess Tuesday at a luncheon and bridge party.

Lt. and Mrs. Samuel S. Jack, USMC, and Lt. and Mrs. Thomas C. Green, USMC, entertained recently with a "bowery" costume party at the home of the Misses Frances and Anne Jack, sisters of Lt. Jack, who are here from Glendale, Ariz., and Miss Clorinda Sperry, of Chicago, a guest in the Green home.

Lt. Claude A. Angonnet (DC), USN, and Mrs. Angonnet were hosts Saturday evening at a dinner party in honor of Comdr. James Lee Brown, (DC), USN, and Mrs. Brown, who arrived recently from the Great Lakes Training Station.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Moore, USA-Ret., entertained Thursday evening with an informal dinner.

Mrs. Philip S. Flint, wife of Lt. Flint, USN, was hostess Friday at a luncheon in the patio of Agua Caliente, Mexico.

FT. DUPONT, DEL.

Aug. 1, 1933

On July 21 Mrs. Nortner entertained at the Club at a surprise party for Captain Nortner, whose birthday it was. All the officers and ladies of the post attended. Many brought gifts of a more or less humorous character. A number of games were played, dancing was enjoyed and delicious refreshments were served by the hostess.

Mrs. Simkins celebrated her daughter Sally's fifth birthday with a party at her quarters. The guests, all the children of the officers' row, played games and then were gathered in the dining room where ice cream and cake were enjoyed. The color scheme of the table was all in pink and balloons were given as favors.

Mrs. Webster Cook left on July 24 for Idaho, where she expects to stay near her husband, who is at one of the CCC camps there. Mrs. Cornelia Tenney remains at Captain Cook's quarters at the post.

Lt. Peter Rodenko is at the post for a few days and is assisting with the interior decorations of the new theatre.

On Saturday, July 29, Colonel and Mrs. Watkins entertained informally at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, who are visiting Mrs. Lincoln's sister, Mrs. Jefferson, in Delaware City. Their other guests were Captain and Mrs. Peach, Mrs. Jefferson and Lieutenant Rodenko.

Mrs. Griffin and her three daughters have joined Captain Griffin at the post. Mrs. Griffin, who has been visiting at her home, Erlanger, Ky., brought her two sisters, Mrs. Frank Ward of Houston, Tex., and Mrs. John Bramlage, back with her for a visit.

Mrs. Cairns and Miss Frances Cairns have returned from a motor trip south during which they stopped to see Lt. Bogardus Cairns at a CCC camp in Tennessee and also visited relatives in Memphis.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

July 30, 1933

Social gaieties of the week have centered around Vice Adm. Frank H. Brumby, Commander of the Scouting Force, and Mrs. Brumby, who returned recently and are in residence at Villa Riviera.

There have been three dinners as welcoming courtesies for the couple and their daughter, Miss Isabel Brumby. Others welcomed home from the North with parties have been Capt. and Mrs. Lucien F. Kimball and a coterie of Navy juniors.

Last evening John Jonathan Hernan of the Villa Riviera was host at an interesting dinner affair which brought the week to a close. He was assisted in receiving his guests by Vice Adm. and Mrs. Brumby, Rear Adm. and Mrs. J. B. Defrees, Comdrs. and Mesdames Frank Singluff, Oliver L. Downs, T. C. Kincaid, E. J. Foy, T. R. Darrow, J. A. Logan, I. D. Coyle, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin Murdoch, Lt. and Mrs. Robert Thompson and Lt. and Mrs. B. P. Ward.

(Continued on Next Page)

Post and Stations LONG BEACH, CALIF.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Another highlight of the week was the dinner Thursday night at which Vice Adm. Brumby was host aboard his flagship, the USS Augusta. Invitations were extended to staff officers and their wives, and the attractively appointed table was placed in the Admiral's cabin.

Capt. Ralph P. Craft, new commanding officer of USS Colorado, and Mrs. Craft were hosts at a tea yesterday from 4 to 7 o'clock at their charming hillside home on Point Firmin for officers of the ship and their wives. Lt. and Mrs. J. Wayne Earnshaw, son-in-law and daughter of the couple, motored from San Diego for the party and are remaining over the week end. Presiding at the tea were Mrs. Earnshaw, Mrs. Thomas Kinkaid, wife of Commander Kinkaid, executive officer of the Colorado, and Mrs. Schuyler Mills, wife of Commander Mills.

Capt. Charles A. Biekeley, commanding officer of the aircraft carrier USS Lexington, was honored by a group of friends the evening of July 22 with a barbecue beach supper. Guests gathered early in the afternoon at the Villa Riviera apartment of Mrs. J. Howard Kindelberger and after supper on the strand swimming, games and campfire stories enlivened the time.

Another party for Captain Blakely was the dinner last evening given in her Hollywood home by Mrs. Helen Nerney, which was attended by a number of Navy and civilian friends.

Comdr. George L. Reilly (Dental Corps) and Mrs. Reilly, USS Medusa, have been entertaining the past week as house guests at their San Pedro residence Judge and Mrs. F. X. Reilly of Boston, Mass., and sons, Francis and Tom. The hosts gave a dinner party Friday evening in Coconut Grove, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, for their guests. The Eastern visitors are being entertained at a farewell dinner this evening aboard the Medusa and will leave early tomorrow morning to motor home via the Canadian Rockies.

Eight service friends enjoyed an informal bridge Wednesday night given by Mrs. Walter O. Roenicke, wife of Lieutenant Roenicke, USS New York, in her Belmont Shore home, complimenting Miss Billie Bryan of Bremerton, the hostess' house guest.

Miss Dorothy Bicknell, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Bicknell, of 3801 East Fifth street, was hostess at a delightful tea, the first of the week, at which honored guests were Miss Patricia Martin and Miss Claire Whelan, her house guests from San Diego, and Miss Nancy Peoples, a Navy junior, who has recently arrived from Norfolk, Va. Candles on the tea table harmonized with summer blossoms and Mesdames Thomas R. Kurt and Edward P. Trenholme poured.

SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICH.

July 31, 1933

Lt. Col. F. M. Andrews arrived the middle of July to succeed as Commanding Officer of Selfridge Field Maj. George H. Brett, who has been ordered for duty to the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. Colonel and Mrs. Andrews, with their attractive children, are now settled comfortably in the Commanding Officer's quarters overlooking the flying field.

Honoring the Andrews Maj. and Mrs. Adlai H. Gilkeson entertained at tea in their quarters Sunday, July 22, from 4 to 6, invitations to which were issued to the officers and ladies of the entire command.

Maj. and Mrs. George H. Brett are spending the remainder of the season at their camp at Cranberry Lake, in New York State. Miss Dora Brett, who has been the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Andrews for the past two weeks, will join her parents at their camp the end of the week.

Mrs. Emmett O'Donnell, who has recently returned from New York City with her infant son, was honor guest at a bridge luncheon and shower on Friday, July 28. Mrs. Adlai H. Gilkeson and Mrs. Harry Armstrong were the joint hostesses and the guests included Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. F. M. Andrews, Mrs. A. B. Ballard, Mrs. Fred C. Nelson, Mrs. A. A. Kessler, Mrs. E. A. Kindervater, Mrs. Harlan T. McCormick, Mrs. Warren A. Maxwell, Mrs. H. H. Tellman, Mrs. D. O. Lowry, Mrs. E. A. Partridge, Mrs. Steven V. Gusk, Mrs. Roger Ramey, Mrs. Arthur Meehan and Miss Vera O'Donnell, of New York City, Mrs. Karl G. E. Gimmier and Miss Jeffe Sutherland of Louisville, Ky.

Lt. and Mrs. Harry W. Miller and their son, who have been visiting in Wisconsin for the past month, returned to Selfridge the first of the week. En route to their home they stopped in Chicago and spent several days at the World Fair.

Lt. and Mrs. Paul M. Jacobs have returned from Oscoda, Mich., where they have been for the past ten days.

Capt. A. B. Ballard, who is on CCC duty at Hawks, Mich., spent the week end at Selfridge Field.

Saturday evening, July 29, a co-host picnic supper was attended by Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Montgomery, Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Armstrong, Lt. and Mrs. E. E. Partridge, Lt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Meehan, Lt. and Mrs. Emmett O'Donnell, Miss Jeffe Sutherland and Miss Vera O'Donnell.

Mrs. Warren A. Maxwell left the post on Thursday to join her husband, Lt. Warren A. Maxwell, in Traverse City, Mich., where he is stationed on CCC duty.

To avoid the intense heat of lower Michigan Lt. and Mrs. Durward O. Lowry are spending the month of August in Canada. Lt. and Mrs. Norman R. Burnett are spending two weeks in Ontario and Lt. and Mrs. Thayer S. Olds with their small daughter have gone to Warren, Ohio, where they will be the guests of Lieutenant Olds' parents.

Lt. John S. Griffith of San Antonio, Tex., was the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Harlan T. McCormick for several days last week.

Captain Bivens, of Dayton, Ohio, who has been making an inspection of the post, was the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. McCormick during his stay at Selfridge.

NORFOLK, VA.

Aug. 4, 1933

Mrs. Harry Newton Cootes, wife of Colonel Cootes, USA, who was a recent guest of her cousin, Mrs. Richard L. Dobie, at her home on North Shore Point, was guest of honor on Tuesday at a luncheon given by Mrs. William C. Dickson at the Dickson House in West Freemason street. The guests numbered ten. Mrs. Cootes is spending a few days with relatives at Virginia Beach before rejoining Colonel Cootes at Ft. Myer, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick were hosts on Sunday night at a supper party given at their home in Westmoreland Park in honor of their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. William Bryan Grimes of Raleigh, N. C., who are spending some time at Virginia Beach. Captain and Mrs. Chadwick's guests numbered fifteen.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Kelly entertained Thursday night at a buffet supper given at their home in Edgewater in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. John V. McAlpin, who left Friday for Washington, where the former has been ordered for duty. The guests at the supper numbered fourteen.

Mrs. Richard P. Arnknecht, wife of Lieutenant Arnknecht, entertained Friday at a bridge luncheon given at her quarters in the Naval Base. Bridge was played at three tables and Mrs. Arnknecht's guests included Mrs. Paul L. Reed, Mrs. Thomas J. Brady, Mrs. Stuart Ingersoll, Mrs. Thomas O. Cullins, Mrs. W. H. Randig, Mrs. Norman A. Helfrich, Mrs. William H. Hamilton, Mrs. George Fee, Mrs. Walter T. Eckberg and her sister, Miss Dorothy Cleare of Key West, Fla., and Miss Charlotte Reed and her house guest, Miss Mary Ferguson of Beckley, W. Va.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. E. Moyer entertained on Friday night at a dance given at their home in Churchland for their daughter, Miss Frances Moyer, and her guest, Miss Evelyn Knapp, of Williamsport, Pa. Those attending the dance numbered about forty of the younger set of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk.

The Wardroom officers of the USS Mississippi entertained Wednesday night on board ship at a supper and dance given in honor of the junior officers recently attached to the ship. The honor guests were Capt. William D. Puleston, in command of the Mississippi, and a group of his friends. Supper was served at 7.30 o'clock and dancing was enjoyed on the quarter and main deck of the ship, which had been decorated with bunting, flags and red, white and blue electric lights. Music was played by the ship's orchestra and those present numbered around 150.

Comdr. and Mrs. Carl Abel entertained last week at their summer home at Virginia Beach at a delightful surprise party given in honor of the birthday of W. Fay Garrett. In addition to Mr. Garrett the guests included Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Old, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Hudgins, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Thornton, all of Norfolk.

FT. MONROE, VA.

Aug. 1, 1933

The Ft. Monroe Officers Club entertained with a dinner dance at the Beach Club the evening of July 28th. An informal dance was also held at the Beach Club the evening of July 29th.

Capt. and Mrs. Bryan L. Milburn left July 28th by motor, for Arkansas where they will visit before proceeding to their new station, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Among others who have recently left Ft. Monroe for new stations are, Col. and Mrs. Thomas L. Cook and family for Ft. Hancock, Major and Mrs. Rollin L. Tilton and family for Ft. Leavenworth, Major and Mrs. Charles W. Bundy for Washington, Major and Mrs. Leonard R. Boyd for Ft. Leavenworth, Capt. and Mrs. Gower for Ft. Amador, C. Z.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Tracy and Col. Harold C. Cloke entertained the Hampton

Rotary Club at the Beach Club, July 24 with a luncheon.

Company D, 7th Regiment, Scabard and Blade of the University of Pittsburgh, gave a dance at the Beach Club the evening of July 24.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone have as their guests their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. A. J. Kerwin Malone.

Mrs. Melton A. Hatch with her young son, Peter left recently for Sperryville, Va., where she will visit with Lt. Hatch who is on duty with a CCC camp located in that vicinity.

Mrs. Andrew Samuels, Jr., has as her guest, her mother, Mrs. Robert W. Crichtlow, Sr., of Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Joseph King French, mother of Lt. Forrest J. French, who has been the recent guest of Mrs. French, has returned to her home in Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. W. G. Berry and Mrs. John W. Thomson of Hackensack, N. J., are the guests of Lt. and Mrs. Robert W. Berry.

The Church of the Centurian, post chapel at Ft. Monroe, reopened last Sunday. Chap. W. K. Lloyd, of Langley Field, who conducted the services at Ft. Monroe from February to June, in addition to his duties in his own post, was invited to preach the sermon. His subject was the Majesty of God's House. The chapel choir rendered special numbers and the soloists were Maj. E. St. Clair Wren, Mrs. Verne C. Hill and Mrs. G. L. Buderer.

FT. SNELLING, MINN.

July 30, 1933

Col. and Mrs. John H. Hester and Mrs. Hester's mother Mrs. F. H. Richardson have gone to Sea Island beach near Savannah, Ga., Enroute they visited in Washington, D. C., and at West Point, New York, where their son is a cadet.

Miss Adams has left for her home in California after spending the week-end on the post with Mrs. Marston. Mrs. M. W. Marston left Monday to return to Ely, Minn., where she will spend the rest of the summer. Mrs. Marston was accompanied by Mrs. Jensen, to Ely, Minn.

Mrs. Richard Birmingham of Minneapolis was the house guest of Major and Mrs. Theo. W. O'Brien, during the past week. Mrs. Birmingham spent the week end at Camp Ripley, Minn., where Major Birmingham is on duty.

Lt. and Mrs. John Caldwell, and small daughter are occupying the quarters of Capt. D. H. Rubinstein (A-4).

Col. and Mrs. Alva J. Braisted have as their guest, their small niece Mariol Jones, of Lisbon, North Dakota.

Lt. and Mrs. Chester A. Carlsen, spent the week end at Barron, Wis., where they were the guests of Lt. Carlsen's mother, Mrs. Christine Carlsen.

Mrs. R. C. Sanders has returned from a short stay with Capt. Sanders at Grand Marais, Minn.

Miss Mary Braisted, has returned to her home after spending two weeks in New York, she also visited the Century of Progress in Chicago.

Mrs. R. I. Lovell and her sister Mrs. Allen spent a few days during the past week at a summer resort near Lustin, Minn.

Col. and Mrs. C. J. Nelson, left Wednesday to spend a few days at Lustin, Minn.

Praise World Fair Troops

Under the title "Gentlemen of the Army," the World's Fair Weekly, published by a Century of Progress in Chicago and circulated extensively over the United States, printed an article on July 15 praising the regular troops of the Sixth Corps Area, who garrison at Camp John Whistler in the fair grounds:

"It's a fine lot of soldiers that Uncle Sam has sent here for duty at the Fair," the article reads, "and it's no reflection on soldiers in general to say that it isn't every lot of them—in any man's country—that could be given almost unlimited liberty privileges, especially in the gay atmosphere of Fair time. But—

"Be here for the fixed formations, then your time's your own," is in substance the order that Lt. Col. Otto L. Brunzell, Third Field Artillery, in command, gave them—and that's been weeks ago. And there hasn't been an infraction of a single rule, except a minor one where the man convinced his superiors that he had failed to understand an order.

"This doesn't mean, for a minute, that these soldiers have a joyful time of unlimited leisure. They have their daily stint of parade, drill, regular guard mount, and retreat formation every day, except Sunday. And if you think that parading the grounds of A Century of Progress under a hot sun, in full uniform, is a cinch, just try it.

"But the point is, that these carefully picked fighting men—450 Infantry and

a troop of cavalry—are clean-cut prideful men of the army who need none of the discipline of the raw recruit. There's a tremendous lot of respect for their officers in them—and of their officers for them—and both know that at the Fair, where millions come, there are the army's splendid traditions to keep intact.

"See them come swinging down Leif Eriksen drive, in measured cadence that is like a single tread: See them form for review. Watch their colorful retreat at evening time and see if you can fail to be thrilled.

"The army is camped near Thirty-first street in an orderly array of brown tents. Every day they come up north to parade for the delight of visitors. Every day, except Sunday, they form at 5 o'clock for guard mount, and at 5.30 for retreat, before their camp, for the benefit of the spectators in the south end of the grounds.

"For days they took their positions, one time in the Hall of Science court, another on Northerly Island, another in Soldier Field and again somewhere else for the daily parade, until complaints began to pile up. Not because they paraded, of course, but because people who came running from all directions—people who hadn't known the soldiers were coming—wore themselves out getting there, usually too late to see the show.

"We try to let them know now," Capt. Owen M. Marshburn, adjutant, says, "by having the band play first. It really isn't in regulations, but if the folks want to see the boys that's their right and privilege. So we strike up the music to warn them the troops are coming in."

"This consideration for Fair visitors seems to prevail all through this soldiers' camp. You've never seen a more courteous lot of officers and men. It is even extended to the Indians, encamped nearby. The soldiers are never too busy to play with the Indian kids who hover around the army camp. They bring them candy and gewgaws.

"Deneh-Yazze, head man of the Navajos, comes regularly every morning to Colonel Brunzell's quarters for a cigarette—and gets it.

"Most of the soldiers here are from Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis. The majority of them are men of two or more 'hitches' and if a man's been in Uncle Sam's army for more than one hitch you can bet he knows his stuff, either in drill or in discipline. The men go through limbering up drill after breakfast in the morning, then when they've done policing up that camp until it's cleaner than a Dutch housewife's floor, their time's their own until 3.00 o'clock, when they report for the daily parade. Then the 5.00 o'clock guard mount, and the 5.30 retreat, and after that their time's their own again—not even the usual taps.

"We impose no restrictions other than those required for duty," the commanding officer explains. "These men are gentlemen. No more need be said."

"Besides the parades for the delectation of fair visitors, the two bands—one from the Sixth Infantry and the other from the Third Field Artillery—alternate every evening at 7.15 o'clock in giving a band concert in Leif Eriksen drive before the camp. On Sundays two concerts are given, one at the usual week-day hour and the other at 3.30 in the afternoon.

"The troop of cavalry, under command of Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 14th Cavalry, puts on shows, too, that thrill visitors. See them and you realize that they are the pick of Uncle Sam's cavalry.

"The soldiers are not, however, here solely for show purposes. They are sent in a spirit of cooperation by the government for duty at the Fair, and in the spirit cheerfully comply with requests for the parades and drills of entertainment. Theirs would be a sterner duty, though, were an emergency of any kind to arise that required the troops. They look, each of them, every inch, the cool-headed fighting man, when, on special occasions, they appear in their polished helmets and dress uniforms. They're real soldiers, these boys. It isn't hard to acquire a resolve not to start anything with them—a couple of good looks should do it."

Ordnance Non-Com Eligibles

The following Ordnance Department Staff Sergeant eligible list, as of July 1, 1933, was made public this week by the Office, Chief of Ordnance:

No.	Name
1.	Samuel L. Smith
2.	Herman W. Kolpack
3.	Joseph W. Stout
4.	Fred D. Clark
5.	Ferdinand Bucholz
6.	Oliver C. Ferrell, Jr.
7.	William T. McGimpsey
8.	Edward F. Hagen
9.	Ralph H. Ackerman
10.	Denzil V. Roles
11.	Herbert H. Smith
12.	Wendell S. Lucas
13.	Edward S. Jenne
14.	Glen P. Gradall
15.	Homer E. Potteet
16.	James R. Williamson
17.	John Frubbauer
18.	Ulysses G. Fetterman
19.	John H. Phillips
20.	Clark V. Younglove
21.	Denton L. LaRue
22.	George S. Allen
23.	William T. Richardson
24.	John A. Dolan
25.	Jeff Wise
26.	William G. McMillen
27.	Dominick Lubrano
28.	Zonus E. Finnegan
29.	George A. Morgan
30.	Leo G. Loper
31.	Albert C. Brown
32.	Ariel H. McCarthy
33.	William H. Owens
34.	Austin Almon
35.	Thomas J. Bostock
36.	Joseph S. Milowicz
37.	Faustino DeVega
38.	James H. Sawyer
39.	Robert C. Dedmon
40.	David J. Murray
41.	Gilbert Roy
42.	Clarence Ostrander
43.	Emilio Aran
44.	Jesse T. Laceyfield
45.	Harry R. Johnson
46.	Drury H. Greer
47.	John H. Epstein
48.	Joseph Jacobson
49.	Oliver Hamilton
50.	Arlington R. Gilbert
51.	Hal C. Nank
52.	William Neil
53.	Henry G. Norstun
54.	Archie Chilstrom
55.	Walter E. Branch
56.	Robert B. Bohacek
57.	Arthur J. Seabrook
58.	Boris Savoff
59.	Lawrence D. Hallmeyer
60.	Forrest E. Rivers
61.	Thomas F. Pierce
62.	Harry W. Alexander
63.	William T. Jones
64.	Joseph B. Bondi
65.	Charles Karwells
66.	Manuel Caetano
67.	Richard B. Harrison
68.	John A. Marshall
69.	Morton T. Williamson
70.	Irvin R. Vollrath
71.	John T. McCallister
72.	Thomas E. Toops
73.	Robert A. Lacasse
74.	William H. Edwards
75.	Francis F. Shipton
76.	William C. Bottomley
77.	Ralph M. Call
78.	Robert W. Fitzpatrick
79.	Albert E. Norman
80.	Carl F. Hay
81.	Francis M. Howard
82.	Carl S. Snoderly
83.	Clarence F. King
84.	Thomas F. McMahon
85.	Edgar F. Johnson
86.	Bernard L. Curtis
87.	William H. Searles
88.	Robert R. Koons
89.	George H. Fox
90.	John L. Claypool
91.	Donald B. Montgomery
92.	Jack McFarland
93.	Van W. Deese
94.	Thomas J. Kelley
95.	Paul R. Blue
96.	Paul Jones
97.	Oscar Davis
98.	Casimir Szczepanski
99.	John C. DeVenney
100.	Charles M. Uphouse

Special Section (Colored)
1. John H. Glen
2. Walter A. Walker

The foregoing list was prepared according to the provisions of paragraph 8c, Ordnance Department Orders No. 13, dated July 29, 1931. This list includes all eligibles from the 1933 examinations and also those remaining from previous examinations during the preceding five years except those former eligibles who took the 1933 examinations and failed

therein. Appointments will be made from this list to fill all vacancies occurring in the grade of Staff Sergeant, Ordnance Department, prior to July 1, 1934, when the list will be again revised. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1933, there were 25 appointments made from the eligible list for that period.

Economy Interpretation

Section III, Circular No. 35, War Department, 1933, has been rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

Supplementing and amending Circular No. 34, War Department, 1932, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has placed a limitation on withdrawals from the Treasury on account of expenditures by the War Department during the fiscal year 1934. In arriving at the amounts of withdrawals to be authorized, there were taken into consideration the reductions in compensation prescribed by the President in Executive Order No. 6085, March 28, 1933 (Bul. No. 7, W.D., 1933), pursuant to the Act of March 20, 1933 (Bul. No. 7, W.D., 1933), and such reductions were not included in the amounts authorized for withdrawal. Procurement authorities issued under appropriations for the fiscal year 1934 are in amounts intended to cover actual payments (including retirement deductions) to employees, and are not intended to include any portion of the 15 per cent reduction from an employee's compensation under the Act of March 20, 1933. Pay rolls will be prepared as heretofore except that the certificate as to availability of funds will cover only the net amounts.

2. The instructions given in paragraph 1 apply only to charges against procurement authorities issued under appropriations for the fiscal year 1934. Charges against procurement authorities issued under appropriations for prior fiscal years, charges against procurement authorities issued prior to the fiscal year 1934 under no-year or double-year appropriations (not including the Emergency Conservation Fund), and charges against special deposit funds, will be handled in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs 3g-j, inclusive, Circular No. 34, War Department, 1932, as amended by Circular No. 46, War Department, 1933.

War Dept. General Staff Badge

For purposes of ready identification and designation, officers of the Regular Army and of the Civilian Components, who since June 4, 1920, have served not less than one year as regular or as additional members of the War Department General Staff, will wear as part of their uniform an identification badge. The badge is a star of black enamel, two inches in diameter, with laurel leaves and coat of arms of the United States charged thereon. It will be worn on the right side immediately above the waist line.

OBITUARIES

Commitment services were conducted in the Poughkeepsie Rural cemetery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 31 for Maj. Richard L. Taylor, USA, son of the late James Monroe Taylor, who was president of Vassar college.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Edward Chorley of Garrison and Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar.

Major Taylor died at Manila, P. I., June 23 after a short illness. He received his elementary education at River-view Military academy, Poughkeepsie, and later attended the Hill school, Williams college and Manlius. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry Nov. 30, 1912. At the time of his death he was a member of the general staff corps, USA, and was chief intelli-

gence officer on the staff of the commanding general of the Philippine department. He was 42 years old.

Lt. Col. Edward G. Huber, MC, USA, and family motored down from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., for the funeral.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Marion Bretz Taylor; a daughter, Mary B. Taylor; his mother, Mrs. James Monroe Taylor; a sister, Mary Taylor and two brothers, Huntington and Morgan Taylor.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

ARGO—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Monroe, Va., July 25, 1933, to Capt. Reamer W. Argo, USA, and Mrs. Argo, a daughter, Ellen June Argo.

BARKSDALE—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 24, 1933, to 1st Lt. William H. Barksdale, USA, and Mrs. Barksdale, a daughter, Patricia Ann Barksdale.

BIEDLER—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 23, 1933, to Sgt. John E. Biedler, USA, and Mrs. Biedler, a daughter.

BRIMMER—Born at Los Angeles, Calif., July 2, 1933, to Lt. K. E. Brimmer, USN, and Mrs. Brimmer, a son.

DIVALENTINO—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1933, to St. Sgt. Eurico DiValentino, USA, and Mrs. DiValentino, a son.

DONEY—Born at the Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., July 26, 1933, to Maj. Carl S. Doney, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Doney, a daughter, Virginia Boyd.

DOTY—Born at Manila, P. I., June 1, 1933, to Capt. Mark H. Doty, FA, USA, and Mrs. Doty, a son, Edward Erwin; grandson of Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman and the late Brigadier General Aultman.

DUNN—Born at Coronado, Calif., July 19, 1933, to Lt. Joseph Bradley Dunn, USN, and Mrs. Dunn, a daughter.

GARRISON—Born at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich., July 21, 1933, to 2nd Lt. Flint Garrison, Jr., AC, USA, and Mrs. Garrison, a son, Flint Garrison, III.

HUFFMAN—Born at the Kapiolani Maternity Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., July 12, 1933, to Lt. Leon J. Huffman, USN, and Mrs. Huffman, a daughter, Wanda Claire.

JOHNSON—Born at Coronado, Calif., July 19, 1933, to Ens. Roy Lee Johnson, USN, and Mrs. Johnson, a daughter.

JOHNSTON—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1933, to Sgt. Charles T. Johnston, USA, and Mrs. Johnston, a son.

MALLAN—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 24, 1933, to Maj. Daniel H. Mallan, USA, and Mrs. Mallan, a daughter, Mary Mallan.

MORROBERTS—Born at the Norfolk Protestant Hospital, Norfolk, Va., July 12, 1933, to Lt. James J. McRoberts, USN, and Mrs. McRoberts, a daughter.

MONROE—Born at Honolulu, T. H., July 3, 1933, to Lt. Jack Pendleton Monroe, USN, and Mrs. Monroe, a son, Jack, Jr.

PALMER—Born at Tsingtau, China, July 19, 1933, to Lt. Robie E. Palmer, USN, and Mrs. Palmer, a daughter.

SICKLER—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital July 22, 1933, to Sgt. Brice Sickler, USA, and Mrs. Sickler, a daughter.

STALLINGS—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 12, 1933, to Mr. Sgt. Frank O. Stallings, USA, and Mrs. Stallings, a daughter.

STOTT—Born at Coronado, Calif., July 18, 1933, to Lt. George Winfield Stott, USN, and Mrs. Stott, a son.

STRANGE—Born at Johnstown, Pa., July 23, 1933, to Lt. (jg) Hubert Ellis Strange, USN, and Mrs. Strange, a son.

TRIMPER—Born at Ocean City, Md., July 19, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Trimper, III, a son, Dan Trimper, IV; grandson of Maj. Follett Bradley, AC, USA; great-grandson of the late Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bradley, MC, USA, one time Chief Surgeon, AEF.

URBAN—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1933, to Tech. Sgt. Oscar Urban, USA, and Mrs. Urban, a daughter.

UPSHUR—Born at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., July 26, 1933, to Lt. John Andrews Upshur, USN, and Mrs. Upshur, a son.

WEIR—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1933, to Tech. Sgt. George M. Weir, Jr., USA, and Mrs. Weir, a son.

MARRIED

BARTLETT-CAPRON—Married at Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 1, 1933, Marguerite Gillespie Capron, daughter of Lt. Col. A. G. Gillespie, OD, USA, and Mrs. Gillespie, to 2nd Lt. William Gordon Bartlett, Cav., USA, son of Lt. Col. G. G. Bartlett, USA-Ret, and Mrs. Bartlett; grandson of Col. William B. Gordon, USA-Ret.

BORN-PHELPS—Married at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Towson, Md., Aug. 1, 1933, Miss Anna Pennchew Phelps to Ens. Howard Eugene Born, USN.

DICKINSON-HORNER—Married at National City, Calif., July 22, 1933, Miss Virginia, Horner, to Lt. Milton C. Dickinson, USN.

MILNE-TAWRESEY—Married at Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1933, Miss Mary Constance Tawresey, daughter of Rear Adm. John Godwin Tawresey, CC, USN, and Mrs. Tawresey, to Mr. John Stuart Milne.

OGDEN-WALKER—Married at the Chapel of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., July 29, 1933, Miss Jean Lewis Walker, daughter of Col. Eugene B. Walker, USA, and Mrs. Walker, to Lt. Milton L. Ogden, USA.

PAUL-CALDWELL—Married at San Antonio, Tex., July 17, 1933, Miss Alice Caldwell, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Charles W. B. Hill, to Lt. Francis Kendall Paul, AC, USA.

POPE-MOSES—Married at Los Angeles, Calif., recently, Miss Harriet Norma Moses, to Lt. Earl Hallett Pope, USN, son of Capt. Ralph Elton Pope, USN, and Mrs. Pope.

SHELL-CUSHING—Married at the Marine Base, San Diego, Calif., July 22, 1933, Miss Alice Reid Cushing, daughter of Capt. Francis C. Cushing, USMC, and Mrs. Cushing, to Lt. George Richard Shell, USMC, son of the late Maj. John M. Shell, USA, and Mrs. Shell.

WOOLDRIDGE-EHLE—Married at Yuma, Ariz., May 27, 1933, Miss Nancy Lee Wooldridge to Lt. (jg) Arthur Kendrick Ehle, USN.

DIED

ABBOTT—Died at Washington, D. C., July 26, 1933, Mrs. Anne Mears Abbott, widow of Lt. John Strong Abbott, USN, and mother of Capt. John S. Abbott, USN, Mrs. William K. Compton, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Anne Fuller Abbott, of Washington.

BAGBY—Died at New Haven, Mo., July 25, 1933, Mr. Robert J. Bagby, father of Maj. A. C. Bagby, Inf., USA; former Capt. R. B. Bagby, AC, former Lt. R. E. Bagby, Inf., the late Lt. Comdr. O. W. Bagby, USN, and the late Lt. L. W. Bagby, USN, and the grandfather of Cadet C. K. Bagby, USMA.

BAIRD—Died at Ft. Shafter, T. H., July 15, 1933, H. T. Minnie Dawley Baird, widow of Lt. Col. William Baird, USA.

BROWER—Died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30, 1933, Ch. Radio Officer William S. Brower, USN.

CARROLL—Died at Washington, D. C., July 27, 1933, Mrs. Jennie M. G. Carroll, wife of the late Maj. James Carroll, USA.

FAUNTLEROY—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 30, 1933, Col. Powell Conrad Fauntleroy, USA-Ret.

FREDERICK—Died at Orlando, Fla., July 24, 1933, Mrs. Martha Hardin Frederick, widow of Col. Daniel A. Frederick, mother of Mrs. Cook, wife of Maj. Gilbert R. Cook, GSC, USA, and Mr. A. H. Frederick of Los Angeles, Calif.; sister of Col. E. E. Hardin, USA-Ret., of New York. Interment, Arlington National Cemetery.

HEIN—Died at Salt Lake City, Utah, July 26, 1933, Lt. Col. Otto L. Hein, USA-Ret.

LUCKING—Died as the result of an automobile accident near Breckenridge, Mo., July 28, 1933, Capt. Henry F. Lucking, MC, USA.

PADLEY—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 24, 1933, a son (still born), of Lt. Robert C. Padley, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Padley.

SAMPLES—Died at Monterey, Va., July 14, 1933, William W. Samples, father of Gladys G. Samples, ANC.

WETMORE—Died at Ft. Barrancas, Fla., recently, Mrs. Victoria Jennings Wetmore, wife of Maj. William O. Wetmore, USA, and mother of Mrs. John O. Hyatt, wife of Lieutenant Hyatt, USA.

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MERCHANT MARINE



FINANCE

Build New Vessel

The Shipping Board on July 31 approved the application of Northland Transportation Company, a Washington State corporation, for a loan from the Construction Loan Fund to aid in the construction of a new steel combination passenger and freight vessel at an estimated cost of \$450,000.

The vessel will be 231 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, 22½ ft. deep, with estimated gross tonnage of 1800, and speed between 12 and 13 knots driven by Diesel engines. The vessel will also provide accommodations for passengers of approximately 100 first class and 25 steerage. Approximately 34,000 feet of cold storage space will also be provided. The Northland Transportation Company is engaged as common carrier in trade between Seattle, Washington, and Southeastern Alaskan ports and British Columbian ports.

The loan approved by the Board will be for three-fourths of the cost of construction not to exceed \$350,000. The vessel will be used to augment the present fleet.

San Diego Reservists

The San Diego Reserve Officers' association last week held its last meeting until the first Thursday in September. As part of the program Lt. Col. Stillwell, USA, talked on the Infantry school at Ft. Benning, Ga., and President Dean Sherry read a letter from Capt. James F. Brower, who is in Letterman hospital recovering from an operation. Brower said he is getting along fine.

Colonel Stillwell succeeds Maj. Isaac Gill, Jr., USA, in the work of the organized reserve in San Diego. Major Gill left for San Francisco where he will go by army transport to New York and thence to his new station in the war college at Washington, D. C.

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CONSUMERS CREDIT COMPANY

National Guard of U. S. Policy

A Blanket order establishing the National Guard of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act passed at the last session of Congress, probably will be issued by The Adjutant General shortly. At the same time the order is expected to cover the appointments of officers in the National Guard of the United States.

In a letter from the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to the Adjutants General of the various states, now being disseminated, it is pointed out that the issuance of commissions is a function of The Adjutant General and the State cannot legally appoint or commission officers in the new National Guard of the United States.

It has not yet been decided whether or not a National Guard Reserve Officer will be tendered an appointment in the new organization.

Oaths for commissions under the new law may not be administered by officers who are only officers of a state National Guard, but must be administered by an officer of the Regular Army, Organized Reserve, or an officer who has accepted appointment in the National Guard of the United States.

The text of the National Guard Bureau letter on the subject follows:

"As apparently there is some doubt as to procedure in the matter of appointments of, and acceptances thereof by Officers in the National Guard of the United States, and also as to procedure in regard to enlisted men, the following is published:

"1. While the Act of June 15, 1933, amending the National Defense Act, established the National Guard of the United States, it is necessary that The Adjutant General promulgate the fact and enunciate the policies to govern. It will also be necessary, in some matters, for the Secretary of War to publish Regulations to govern, where the Act so prescribes.

"2. Before any action can be taken by the states or by individuals, towards commissioning officers in the National Guard of the United States, the latter must first be tendered an appointment by the President of the United States through The Adjutant General. No action can therefore be taken until the receipt of the appointment, the acceptance of which is evidenced by the oath to be taken the date of which cannot antedate the appointment. The issuing of commissions is also a function of The Adjutant General and the State cannot legally appoint or commission officers in the National Guard of the United States.

"3. The order establishing the National Guard of the United States will be issued in the near future. It will probably be a blanket order, and in addition to the establishment of the National Guard of the United States, it is expected to cover appointments of officers in the National Guard of the United States. All officers appointed or promoted after the date of the blanket order, desiring appointment in the National Guard of the United States must apply for same in the space now provided on M.B. Form 62 for application for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

"After receipt of the order, enlisted men may be sworn into the National Guard of the United States by an officer designated for the purpose by the Corps Area Commander. The oath may be administered by an officer of the Regular Army, Organized Reserve, or officer who has accepted appointment in the National Guard of the United States, but not by an officer who is a state National Guard officer only. The oath can be administered en masse, the individual enlisted man then signing the amended oath shown on the enlistment papers, to be then filed in the office of the State Adjutant General.

"4. The Adjutant General has decided that a record in the National Guard Bureau of satisfactory physical examination taken within one year of acceptance of appointment is sufficient to comply with the law. As the National Guard

Bureau has on file few records of physical examinations of National Guard Reserve officers, it was deemed advisable to direct that all National Guard Reserve officers be physically examined before appointment, also that in their cases applications for appointments (M.B. Form 62), accompanied by M.B. Form 63 (report of physical examination), must be received before appointments will be tendered them. The question as to whether or not a National Guard Reserve officer will be tendered an appointment in the National Guard of the United States has not yet been decided.

"No physical examination of enlisted men is required by law for the induction into the National Guard of the United States. The oath is sufficient."

Honor Captain Baird

Capt. Lewis C. Baird, for the past two years assistant quartermaster at Ft. Monroe, Va., was retired from active duty Monday, July 31. In honor of the completion of his long term of service, he was given a farewell review on Saturday morning by the troops of the post. Following his retirement from active service Captain Baird expects to travel for some time and then will decide upon his permanent place of residence.

Captain Baird, who was born on July 3, 1869, was a midshipman in the U. S. Navy from Sept. 6, 1888, to May 15, 1889, and again Sept. 6, 1889, to June 8, 1891. He was captain of Company E, 161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry from July 12, 1898 until the time of his resignation on June 5, 1899.

The records show that he was first lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, of the regular army, from Feb. 21, 1918, until his promotion to a captaincy on May 31, 1918. He was honorably discharged from the service on Oct. 31, 1919, re-entering the Quartermaster Corps on July 1, 1920, and continuing in that branch of the service until his retirement.

MAKES HOLE-IN-ONE

Governors Island, N. Y.—Lt. Col. George A. Lynch, General Staff Corps, USA, in charge of Military Intelligence activities within New York State, New Jersey, Delaware, and Puerto Rico, was being congratulated by fellow Army officers Monday upon his admission to Governors Island's exclusive "Hole-In-One" Club.

Driving the ball 147 yards on the Governors Island course while playing with his son, Bradford Lynch, on Sunday, Colonel Lynch sank an ace stroke at Hole Number Seven. The ball struck directly in front of the cup and rolled in.

Col. James B. Allison, Signal Officer of the 2nd Corps Area, and Col. Berkeley Enochs, a former Corps Area Chief of Staff, now retired, are among the few Army officers who have duplicated the feat at Governors Island.

LANGLEY BEATS WAR COLLEGE

Langley Field—Pouncing on a trio of Army War College twirlers for sixteen hits, Lieutenant Ent's Gold and Blue Airmen of Langley Field routed the invaders from Washington, 18 to 8 in the second game of the Army Third Corps Area baseball playoff here, July 30.

"Ace" Thomas and Randolph Wood, Langley hurlers breezed to an easy win after taking a huge lead in the second inning when they dented the rubber on six occasions.

FT. SILL SPORTS

Ft. Sill, Okla.—Second Battalion First Field Artillery by an easy 16-1 win from the Thirty-Eighth Infantry won first place in the second split season of the Field Artillery School league and assured their club a place in the play-off series.

The final period of the schedule started July 30 and ends Aug. 18. The winner of that round will play the Eighteenth Field Artillery and the 2nd Battalion First Field Artillery in the play off for the post title.

Financial Digest

The daily average volume of Federal reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ending July 28, as reported by the Federal reserve banks, was \$2,200,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of \$234,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1932.

On July 26 total reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,201,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with an increase of \$16,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and a decrease of \$31,000,000 in Treasury currency, adjusted, offset in part by decreases of \$34,000,000 in money in circulation and \$9,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, nonmember deposits, etc.

Bills discounted increased \$4,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and decreased \$3,000,000 at Kansas City and \$2,000,000 at all Federal reserve banks. The System's holdings of bills bought in open market show no change for the week, while holdings of Treasury notes increased \$12,000,000 and of Treasury certificates and bills declined \$2,000,000.

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All letters intended for publication should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a proof of good faith. If the writer desires to omit his name when the letter is published, he should so state.

Letters printed in this column represent the views of the writer and publication herein does not imply endorsement by the Army, and Navy Journal.

ANSWERS SERGEANT

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

Reference letter in a recent issue of the JOURNAL entitled "More anent enlisted men" and signed "Sergeant of Infantry" I have the following to say.

I agree with the sergeant that in order to be an efficient NCO a man is required to have something under his hat, as this Army business has, since the late war, become pretty complicated and specialized, but as far as the NCO is concerned, none of it requires a college education, and all of it can be mastered by anyone with just a little brains and some horse sense.

Re NCO's of the first three grades not being required to attend classes and schools I would say that your statement is generally true but the Sergeant loses sight of the fact that NCO's of the first three grades are, as a rule, not made overnight. The chances are that they've had their crack at kitchen police, stable police, guard and schools of all sorts and descriptions before they ever jumped into the first three grades. It would appear that the Sergeant thinks he ought to be in one of these three grades, and still he admits having only ten years of service to his credit. When I had ten years of service to my credit I thought myself pretty lucky to be a sergeant and had no hopes of being anything above that for some time to come. As it was, through a piece of luck I was appointed staff sergeant when I had twelve years in and a few months later was appointed master sergeant. This last jump coming so close on the heels on my promotion to staff sergeant, was another streak of luck due to my organization being granted an increase in allowance of master sergeants, otherwise, after twenty-two years of straight service (twenty of these as NCO), I'd very probably still be a staff sergeant. In the light of the foregoing you most certainly cannot say that I've had no soldiering, nor that I'm a civilian, as you call those of the first three grades. This holds good with very few exceptions. One exception which came to light about two years ago was the case of a man who was appointed master sergeant on his first enlistment. His name or organization I don't remember. This case was considered more a joke than anything else, as here the man was practically a civilian, and by no stretch of the imagination could it be considered that he knew his job the way he should, as time is one of our best teachers. Were we all appointed this way, you'd be quite right in your statement that our mind is a blank reference military duties, etc. Personally I've gone through just exactly seventeen different schools and courses in this army, which hardly makes me a civilian. And why should these upper grade jobs be civil service jobs? I believe the foregoing explains why they should not.

You also seem to blame the Government for the fact that you are married. Don't lose sight of the fact that your marriage is something of your own choosing and that the Government enlisted you only, and not your family. Were I married I very probably would not throw Government aid, such as housing, transportation, fuel, light and what-

not, over my shoulder, but neither would I howl if I failed to get such aid, as I'm the one that enlisted, not my family.

You may be right, but personally I haven't heard of any cases of NCO's of whatever grade being reduced to grade of private upon change of station unless this change is caused through the NCO requesting same, or where a man is appointed to NCO grade while on foreign service, in which case he's reduced upon return to the States upon expiration of his tour of such service. Personally I don't believe any NCO should be reduced when transferred unless this transfer is made at his own request.

Reference pay of the different grades. It's my idea that the only enlisted man in this service who is underpaid is the private. I don't believe that an increase in the pay of the private would be a bit out of order, and although I'm not asking for it, I'd be very willing to take a cut myself if it would do the private any good. And don't forget that living is pretty cheap at present. This wouldn't apply to the civilian out of work, as so many of them are, or if a person thinks that he's got to have the latest in cars and radios, but it most certainly does apply when you count on a sergeant's pay every month without fail.

I can't say that I've seen many old soldiers lying around on shelves; they're generally pretty well brushed up and pretty alert mentally; the powers that be, see to that. Some of them may not look as snappy as a youngster just out of school who joined the army to see the world, but a man can't possibly be so very dumb after reaching the old soldier stage, considering the time it takes to get there, and considering that he's learning something every day.

I don't want the foregoing to be taken as a lot of sarcasm; I'm merely trying to give my version as to some of the questions brought out in the sergeant's letter.

Arne R. G. Fritsche,
Master Sergeant.

STAFF SERGEANT TALKS

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

A recent issue of the JOURNAL contained a very appropriate answer by Master Sergeant of Infantry to a letter by Sergeant of Infantry printed in one of your March issues.

I cannot conceive of anything more absurd and further from the true facts than the space in your able magazine taken up by Sergeant of Infantry. On the other hand, the state of affairs as presented by Master Sergeant of Infantry very accurately portrays the situation. I have been in the Field Artillery since 1917 and have seen service overseas, the tropics, and the continental United States. I have also come in contact with many infantry regiments as well as regiments in my own branch, and know the qualifications of most of the non commissioned officers of all grades therein, so naturally I believe I know whereof I speak.

In my present regiment and all the regiments I have served in, the non commissioned officers of the first three grades, without exception, are men who served their apprenticeships as "soldiers of the line." In all my service, I know of no battery clerks who were promoted to any of the first three grades solely on their clerical abilities. Of course, there may be isolated exceptions, but they are very rare and are certainly "exceptions." I know that personally, I have been a wheel driver, a gunner, a section chief, a detail sergeant, and finally a staff sergeant (battalion sergeant major). In order to be fully conversant with any duties that might be required of me, I did take a course at an army clerical school, but that was after I was promoted to Staff Sergeant. Our staff sergeants here are not mainly office men. The battalion communication sergeants and sergeants major train their details daily in the field and on maneuvers, and all have to have a thorough knowledge of horsemanship, communication systems, message centers, mapping, battle problems, artillery firing and fire control, infantry liaison; and above all, the efficient handling of men.

Altogether, I am quite sure that some of these duties might be a little nearer the rate of pay Sergeant of Infantry seems to think he is worth than the duties of merely doing charge of quarters, being able to shoot a rifle, and perform close order drill.

Some sergeants who have families go ahead and do the best they can, while others are continually "bellyaching" for some single man to take their charge of quarters, and are imbued with the idea that the army should be an orphan asylum instead of a fighting unit. If Sergeant of Infantry has such a tough time to take care of his family, why did he choose the army for a career? He must have known before he enlisted that an army is maintained for the purpose of being an efficient fighting machine, where a soldier's duties come first, instead of being a charitable institution to take care of destitute families.

From my experience, the men who get out and do some plain G.I. soldiering finally get the promotions, while the envious "bellyachers" never get any further along, so perhaps it is not strange that Sergeant of Infantry has never made the first three grades.

Staff Sergeant of Field Artillery.

Los Angeles Club

The U. S. Army and Navy Club of Los Angeles is now located in the Los Angeles Biltmore.

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War Mothers' Pilgrimage

(Continued from Page 970)

the party soon became acquainted. Due to the fact that a number of the pilgrims were found to be in poor physical condition upon their arrival in New York, one or two additional nurses were assigned to accompany each group. Two officers of the Army and three or four nurses therefore accompanied each group. Upon arrival in Europe the party was met by a contingent of Army officers and nurses and escorted by special train to Paris where the party was separated into groups according to the cemetery to be visited. A few days were spent in Paris and the various groups departed by bus for the cemeteries, in charge of an officer and a nurse. Several days were spent at the cemetery, the pilgrims visiting the graves daily and making sight-seeing trips in the vicinity. The activities in the various sectors of the front where American troops fought during the War were explained by the officers in charge of the groups who were well versed in the military movements. Returning to Paris, sight-seeing trips, opportunity for rest, shopping, or any private excursions, were provided and the party returned to the United States. A group of officers met the party at the pier and escorted them to a hotel for a short rest before departing for their respective homes.

During the four years of the pilgrimage, 6,674 women have visited the cemeteries of Europe, 5,612 visiting the graves of their sons or husbands, 543 were the mothers or widows of men whose remains rest in Europe but have not been located, and 519 were the mothers or widows of men who were lost at sea.

Hundreds of letters have been received from the women who took advantage of the opportunity afforded them, expressing their appreciation for the care and consideration shown them, the comfort they derived from the pilgrimage, and the care given the graves of their loved ones in the beautiful cemeteries in Europe.

Rescue By National Guard Airmen

Prompt action of New York National Guard airmen proved instrumental in effecting the rescue of six persons forced to jump overboard from a yacht which caught fire due to the overturning of a kerosene cooking stove. The imperiled party consisted of Colonel M. R. Guggenheim, his wife, son and three guests. Efforts to subdue the flames with fire extinguishers proved futile, due to the fumes from the flames combined with the chemical. It was impossible to reach the cabin where the life preservers were stored, as the flames barred any progress in that direction. There was one decorative life preserver lashed to the rail of the yacht and a bumper, a buoyant cylinder of canvas-covered reed and cork. Equipped with these, the six went over the bow of the burning yacht. There were no good swimmers in the party, and Colonel Guggenheim was the poorest of all. He clung to the life preserver while the others took turns hanging to the bumper.

They had been in the water several minutes when they saw a plane swooping toward them. One of the men aboard the plane, Capt. Rector, leaned out and dropped a life preserver among the little group struggling in the water. Capt. Rector and Lieut. Youmans had seen the burning yacht while they were directing artillery range finding at Fort Wright on Fishers Island. Several miles away in Block Island Sound, an Army tug was towing a target for gun practice. Capt. Rector at once radioed the tug and, cutting loose from the target, the Army boat came to the rescue, picked up all six, after they had been in the water more than 30 minutes, and took them to Fort Wright, where they were treated for exposure at the post hospital.

In this connection, the following letter from Col. Bryer H. Pendry, 245th Coast Artillery, to the Commanding General, New York National Guard, Camp Smith, N. Y., is quoted:

"I. Report is hereby made that the mission of the 27th Division Aero Squad-

ron was handled by the officers detailed in a most commendable and excellent manner. The officers were available at all times, and information came from the air promptly and accurately.

"2. It has also been reported by Lieut. Jos. J. Fallon, Hq. 1st Bn., who was an eye witness to the burning of Colonel Guggenheim's yacht, that had it not been for the promptness of these two officers in getting a life preserver to Colonel Guggenheim, in the face of considerable danger to themselves and to their ship, there is no question but that the Colonel would have drowned before his rescue could have been effected.

"3. It is suggested that the Commanding Officer, 27th Division Aero Squadron, be advised of the care and precision used by Captain Rector and Lieutenant Youmans in executing their mission with this regiment, and also their courage and promptness in aiding the rescue of Colonel Guggenheim and his party."

Five Day Week

The Secretary of the Navy has sent the following order to all activities of the Navy's shore establishment:

"Pending decision for adjusting Navy Yard work to Shipbuilders' Code the available funds necessitate discontinuance present five and one-half day work week basis with six days pay. Therefore during this transitory period the instructions contained in Alnavsta 0123 1600, June are cancelled and the Department's letter of June 1 establishing a five day work week will become effective at all navy yards and naval stations, Sunday, August 6."

Under this order the normal work days will be from Monday to Friday, inclusive. Saturday will be considered a non-work day the same as Sunday.

Employees on a per annum and per month basis will be furloughed Saturdays. This order does not affect the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

In one class, that for two submariners, Senator Trammell exempted the bidders from any suggestion of the charge he made against those seeking the construction of cruisers and destroyers. This demonstrates conclusively the value of fair dealing and honorable reputation, of which the Electric Boat Company is an exponent. Those of us who know Former Naval Constructor Spear, who is an active force in this company, realize how well founded is this reputation.

Assistant Professor Conrad, at the Naval Academy, to the contrary, I prefer two new battleships to a rocket trip to the moon. The enthusiasm of the professor should call for other comparisons. It is quite true battleships cost money, but during their life they provide protection worth many times the outlay on them.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal, Department of Education.

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